The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 487. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1860.
The Performance will commence with Moore's Tragedy of THE GAMESTER.

Mr. Beverly	Mr. Charles Kean.
Lewson	Mr. G. Everett.
Stukely	Mr. J. F. Cathcart.
Jarvis	Mr. Granby.
Mrs. Beverly	Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charlotte	Miss Chapman.
Lucy	Miss N. Chapman.

To conclude with the Farce of DONE ON BOTH SIDES.

Pyrmallion Phibbs	Mr. H. Barfoot.
Mrs. Whiffles	Mrs. Woolidge.

On FRIDAY, NOV. 23rd, KING LEAR.
On SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas.
Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
The Renowned Comedian, Mr. ADDISON of the Olympic (Robson's) Theatre, London, will commence an engagement of six nights only, in the new and entirely original character of "Old Browser," as played by him in London for upwards of 100 consecutive nights.
On this THURSDAY EVENING, 22nd November, 1860, The performances will commence with Wroughton's Comedy, in three acts, of LEADING STRINGS.

Frank Leveson	Mr G Vincent
Blushings	Mr Addison
Flora Mackenzie	Miss S Miles

After which, the Laughable Farce entitled THE SECRET; or A Hole in the Wall.

Dupuis	Mr G Vincent.
Thomas	Mr H Webb.
Mrs Dupuis	Miss Sophia Miles.

After which the New and Original Commedietta (in One Act) entitled DEAREST MAMMA.

Nettie Croker	Mr. G. Vincent.
Old Browser (his original character)	Mr. Addison.
Mrs Honeywood	Miss Sophia Miles.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of THE LADIES' CLUB.

Sir Charles Lavender	Mr. G. Vincent.
Flamner	Mr. George Fisher.
Honourable Mrs. Derby	Miss Bathurst.

Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO
Most positively the Last Night!
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1860.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR STONE,
upon which occasion he will be assisted in the
WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS,
by several Gentlemen (residents of Dublin), who, having received instructions in Electro-Biology, can produce and control all the Phenomena exhibited by this interesting Science.
Much Amusement, and a highly interesting Entertainment, may be expected.
PROFESSOR STONE begs to intimate that this will be his last visit to this city, as he intends, in a few months, returning to America, and retiring from public profession.
Doors Open at Seven.
Commencing at Eight o'clock.
Admission.—Promenade and Gallery, 1s; Stalls, 2s.
N.B.—Class for Instruction (and positively the last) will meet at the Exhibition-room, Rotundo, on Saturday Evening Next, Nov. 24, at Eight o'clock, when all who attend will be enabled to perform the experiments in Electro-Biology or Mesmerism.
Admission to the Class, £1 1s.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA,
Having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The Sixth Fashionable and Select Day Performance will take place on SATURDAY next, NOV. 24th, at 3 o'clock, and every following WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Children half price to stalls and second seats.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,
Stephen's-green East.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.
Names of the successful students who have passed the Special Examination in Zoology, held on the 17th November, 1860.
Examiner—JOHN R. KINAHAN, M.D., F.L.S., M.R.I.A.
Total number of marks 1,000.

Order of Merit.		No. of Marks.
1. 1st Prize	—JOHN ELLIOTT,	800
2. 2nd do.	—WALTER G. SMITH,	740
3. 3rd do.	—WILLIAM J. WONFOR,	690
	CERTIFICATES.	
4.	MISS ELEANOR COPE	670
5.	WILLIAM E DUDLEY	640
6.	JOHN W PENNY	640
7.	SAMUEL C SMITH	590
8.	WILLIAM F SMITH	580
9.	J ELLIS GREENE	540
10.	GEORGE LACEY	520
11.	J EVANS	490
12.	WILLIAM LALOR	490

(Signed) ROBERT KANE, Director.
Museum of Irish Industry, Nov. 21st, 1860.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.
THE WINTER EXHIBITION
will be held in the
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
On THURSDAY NEXT, the 22d inst.
A Military Band will be in attendance.
DOORS OPEN AT ONE P.M.
Admission—ONE SHILLING.
Members Free.
Any outstanding Members' Tickets of this season are also available.
AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant Secretary.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—REVISION OF LISTS OF JURORS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Special Sessions for the Revision of the Jurors' Lists for the ensuing year will be held as under.
G. A. POLLOCK, D. Clerk of Peace, 16, Kildare-street.
For the Northern Division—At Balbriggan, on Tuesday, 27th November, 1860, at Half-past Eleven o'clock a.m.
For the Southern Division—At Kilmainham, on Thursday, 29th November, 1860, at Twelve o'clock noon.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
THE Regular Sessional Winter Courses commenced on Monday, 29th ult., in the School of the College.
Pupils are requested to take notice that their names should be entered on or before the 25th inst.
(By order)
JOHN BRENNEN, Registrar.

DUBLIN SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.
A MEETING of the Committee, and of those anxious for the formation of a Society similar in organisation to that in London, will be held at REYNOLD'S HOTEL, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd inst. The chair will be taken at 4 o'clock sharp. Gentlemen anxious to forward the objects of this Society will kindly signify their intentions to RICHARD DANIEL, M.D., 30, Lower Baggot-street; S. D. DOUGAL, Esq., C.E., 27, Lower Pembroke-street; and are particularly invited to attend the Meeting.

EDWARD J. HARTY,
ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE,
12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN,
AND
4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL.
G. LAUDER AND CO.,
Consulting Engineer Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Patent Productions of other countries supplied to order.
Agents for the Patent Gas Regulator, which saves consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. on their present consumption of gas.
Nov. 19th, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.
DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at Intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at Intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 6 p m.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.
The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle traffic.
Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.
Broadstone, Dublin,
13th November, 1860.
W. FORBES, Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
DAY BOAT.
ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE.
On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-30 a.m., instead of 8-45 a.m., as heretofore.
The Train in connection with this boat will be due in London at 10-50 p.m., Greenwich time.
An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9-15 a.m.
(By order)
Chester, 29th Oct.
J. O. BINGER.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD, NOV., 1860.
The steamship Mays is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—Friday, 23rd, 7 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—Tuesday, 27th, [illegible]
FARES:—First Class, 8s. 6d.; [illegible]
FREIGHT [illegible]
For further particulars [illegible] quay, Dublin; [illegible] Company's [illegible]

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
UNITED PRAYER MEETING is held EVERY DAY, in the above building, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
Business-men especially are affectionately invited.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23rd inst., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, when the Rev THOS. SCOTT will take the Chair—Subject: "The Signs of the Times." Tickets of Admission—6d; Platform 1s; to be had at the door.

ST. JOHN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, FISHAMBLE-STREET.
The Governors of St John's Parochial Schools, Fishamble-street, thankfully acknowledge the sum of £72 15s, received after a Sermon preached in St John's Church, by the Rev. WM. MARRABLE, A.M., Prebendary, on Sunday, the 4th of November, 1860, including the following kind donations:—
Messrs Ferrier, Pollock, and Co, Messrs La Touche and Co, Rev Wm O'Neill, £2 each; Messrs Lundyfoot and Co, £1 10s; Rev Wm Marrable, Mrs Marrable, Rev J H Monahan, Messrs Pim, Brothers and Co, John Robinson, Esq, Rev Dr Wall, V P, S F T C D, Messrs Todd, Burns, and Co, Stawell Webb, Esq, Right Hon Baron Greene, Rev Wm C Greene, Rev Benjamin Gibson, Rev Edward S Abbott, Alderman Atkinson (Lord Mayor elect), W T Kennan, Esq, Rev H Verschoyle, Joseph Scott, Esq, Rev Thomas Long, Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq, John Flint, Esq, Wm Brodrick, Esq, John Kershaw, Esq, James Molloy, Esq, W G Connor, Esq, Dr Croker, Messrs Cannock, White, and Co, Dr and Mrs H Tweedy, Messrs M'Birney, Collis, and Co, Wm H Moffett, Esq, John Litton, Esq, John Walsh, Esq, M P, Lord Justice of Appeal, E Blackburne, Esq, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, J Radcliffe, Esq, LL D, Wm Bevan, Esq, £1 each; Alex Hall, Esq, Robert Butler, Esq, H P Nolan, Esq, M D, Robert Maddock, Esq, Messrs. Miller and Beatty, G Price, Esq, P Jolly, Esq, Alex Reid, Esq, M D, M M'Master, Esq, Messrs Scott, Bell, and Co, — Mason, Esq, 10s each; Mr Elliott, Mr Mowett, 5s each; Anonymous, G Herbert, Esq, 2s 6d each.
Further donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. William Marrable, 65, Waterloo-road; Rev Thomas Long, Curate, 13, Upper Buckingham-street; by John Flint and Robert Butler, Esqrs, Churchwardens; or by any of the Governors.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on Thursday Evening, November 22, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
I. To pray for the conversion of sinners—the reformation of the infidel, the heretic, the blasphemer, the idolater, the superstitious, the vicious, the careless, the drunkard, the abandoned, the outcast, the ungodly, the mere professor, the ignorant, the deceiver, and the deceived.
II. To give Almighty God thanks for those whom He has "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God," and ask for greater blessings every day on all the Lord's people, by the felt presence and power of the Holy Ghost in the hearts of all classes, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—You are invited to come.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A.M., for England.
DEPUTATION SECRETARY:
The Rev. Edward Ellis.
The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next report.
Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.
Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
(Near Sackville-street.)
TRUSTEES;
E. FETHERSTON H., ALEX. PARKER, and WM. BEWLEY, Esqrs.
The following are the characteristics of this Association:—
It is Christian. It is Benevolent.
It is Catholic. It is Missionary.
A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any but those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose and much more. The objects of the Association are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends; to attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.
But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and with brotherly kindness they invite them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer Meetings are open to all, and the Reading Rooms to any one introduced by a Member.
W. J. STOKES, Sec.
The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are as follows:—
At 103, Middle Abbey-street, .. Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ditto, .. Friday Evening at 8 o'clock.
Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, Monday Evening at 8 o'clock.
To which Young Men are affectionately invited.
Prayer Meetings are held at the Rooms in Abbey-street:—
Every Friday Morning, ... From 7 15 to 8 o'clock.
Every Friday Evening, ... From 7 30 to 8 o'clock.
The Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-st., on the following Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock:—
November 22nd—The World's debt to Christianity; Rev W Urwick, D D.
November 29th—Abraham and Lot—A Contrast; Rev C Fleury, D D.
December 6th—Elements of Character; Rev Wallace M'Mullen, Abbey-street.
December 13th—Madagascar and the Gospel; Rev O T Dobbin, LL D, Balliver, Kells.
December 20th—Godliness True Refinement; Rev F F Trench.
1861, January 10th—Delusive Hopes contrasted with God's Promises; Rev J J Black, Ormond-quay.
January 17th—The Life of Solomon; Right Hon Joseph Napier.
January 24th—Wycliff and the Early English Reformers; Rev John Hall, Mary's Abbey.
January 31st—The Word; Rev J B Lowe, D D, Liverpool.
February 7th—The Apostle Peter; Rev John D Powell, Blackhall-place.
February 14th—Faith and Feeling; J H Power, Esq, M D, F R C S.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.
A MEETING will be held (D.V.) in the INFANT SCHOOL HOUSE, BRAY,
On THIS THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1860,
At Seven o'clock,
When the Rev. J. W. REYNOLDS, A.M., late principal of the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution; Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M., Assistant Chaplain of the Molyneux Asylum, will attend, and give information in reference to the Jewish People.
There will be a Collection after the Meeting.
The presence and co-operation of all friends of Christian Missions are earnestly solicited.

Sermons.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.
A SERMON will be preached (God willing) in the Free Church, Great Charles-street, on THURSDAY, NOV. 22d, 1860, by the Rev. J. W. REYNOLDS, A. M., late principal of the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, London. Divine Service will commence at Twelve o'clock.

SPECIAL SERVICES
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
The Ven. CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., will Preach on THIS THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 22nd, in St. Paul's Church. All classes are invited. Service to commence at Eight o'clock.

PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL, in the Round-Room, ROTUNDO, on next SUNDAY, to commence at half-past 3 o'clock, by the Rev. W. L. GILES, Minister of the Baptist Chapel, Lower Abbey-street, Subject—"The Fire-escape from Hell." Admission free.
This effort is one of Christian Love, seeking the Salvation of Immortal Souls, and asks the sympathy and prayers of all Christians.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE
OR,
PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A SERMON
In aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.)
IN ST. MATHIAS'S CHURCH,
On SUNDAY next, the 25th NOVEMBER, 1860,
By the Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, A.M., Minister.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December	£	s.	d.
1851 was	36	1851 was	223	16	9½
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324	10	11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350	9	11½
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428	13	3½
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657	15	9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802	5	0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010	5	5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016	3	7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	1429	9	6
At present ..	165				

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preachers, or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
B. GIBSON, Clk.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk.
W. G. CARROLL, Clk.
R. FRIZELLE, Clk.
} Hon. Secs.

Education.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
MATTHIAS HARE, LL.D., Principal.
THOMAS R. COURTNEY, Esq., Scholar and Classical Gold Medallist (October, 1860), First Master.
Young men wishing to prepare for Honors can join the University Class. Boarders from 45 to 56 Guineas; Day Pupils from 10 to 14 Guineas.
Prospectuses and references on application at 76, Stephen's-green.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER, 1860.
UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE,
3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. S. Greer, Esq., of Corbally House, Downpatrick, late Lieut. North Down Rifles, was the only candidate from this Institution, and passed on Two MONTHS' preparation.
At a former Examination,
Patrick James Cowan, Esq., of Prospect-Eyrecourt, passed from this Institution (first trial) on ONE MONTH'S preparation, the result of a system of instruction unexampled in this country.
Particulars known on application to
WM. WOODS, B.A., T.C.D.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS,
Agents of Ireland,
11 & 12, CORK-HILL,
DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the matter of the Estate of Patrick Regan, Owners; Exparte Thomas Weldon Berry Adams, Petitioner.
THE Court having ordered a Sale of Part of the Lands of Stublin's Mill, with the Mill and other Buildings thereon, situate in the Barony of Newcastle and county of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 4th day of July, 1826, for lives renewable for ever;
All parties objecting to the Sale of the said lands are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 15th day of Nov., 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
ALEXANDER D. KENNEDY, Solicitor having carriage of the proceedings, 30, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

JUDGE HARGREAVE.
IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
TUESDAY, 13th day of NOV., 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Barry, Anne Harding, and Francis Harding; Continued in the names of Thomas Barry, and Ellen, his wife; Francis Harding and John M'Carthy, and Anne, his wife.
ON reading the original petition, filed in the first matter on the 8th day of December, 1851, and the petition in the nature of an amendment to such petition, filed the 31st day of October last, it is ordered by the Court that a partition be made of all that, the Lands of Carrigafooka, with its sub-denominations of Kilnacing, Curra, Carriganamadree, and Inchinlenane, situate in the Barony of East Muskerry and County of Cork, held in fee-farm; West Dromony situate in the Barony of West Muskerry and said county, held under fee-farm grant; Inchibricane, situate as last aforesaid, held under fee-farm grant; Cooldorihy situate as last aforesaid, with the tolls and customs of the annual fairs and markets thereof, held under fee-farm grant dated the 2nd day of June, 1737, in manner as prayed for by said petition—that is to say, that the lands and premises comprised in the first part of the first schedule to said petition annexed shall be allotted in severalty, in respect of the share of the said John M'Carthy and Anne M'Carthy; that the lands and premises comprised in the second part of the said schedule shall be allotted in severalty, in respect of the share of Thomas Barry, and Ellen, his wife; and that the premises in the third part of said schedule shall be allotted in severalty, in respect of the share of said Francis Harding, subject to the several proportions of the head rent and rent charges affecting said lands, as in said schedule is specified; unless cause be shown to the contrary in three calendar months after the service of this order on the Trustees of the marriage settlement of the said Thomas Barry, and on such of his children as are of full age; and on the Trustees of the settlement of said John M'Carthy, and Anne M'Carthy, and the publication of this order in the *Cork Examiner* and IRISH TIMES newspapers.
HENRY CAREY, Registrar.
PATRICK SCOTT, Solicitor having carriage of the proceedings, No. 9, North Great George's-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.
In the matter of the Estate of the assignees of William Roddy, an insolvent debtor, deceased, Owners; Exparte Francis Fitzgerald, Esq., Petitioner.
SALE on THURSDAY, the 17th day of JANUARY, 1861. The Landed Estates Court will, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1861, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, at the Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, Sell by Public Auction, in one Lot, the Lands of Carrigans and Clinamphrey, with a subdenomination called Salcony, containing, as per Rental, 106 acres, 2 roods, and 4 perches Irish plantation measure, situate in the Barony of Clonkelley, and County of Fermanagh; held under the Earl of Erne by lease for lives renewable for ever, and producing a nett annual profit rent of £98 12s 1½d.
Dated this 21st day of November, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
These lands are situate near the Market and Post Towns of Clones and Lisnaskea, where there are Fairs held monthly, and are also situate within two miles of the Railway Station at Clones and Newtownbutler, on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway.
Proposals will be received up to the 3d day January, 1861 (but not after), by the Solicitor having the carriage of the sale.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin.
THOMAS SIDNEY SMYTH, Solicitor for the Petitioner, having the carriage of the proceedings, 39, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.
BAPTIST KERNAGHAN, Esq., 3, Inns-quay, Dublin.
RICHARD BAILLIE, Esq., 116, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
FRANCIS FITZGERALD, Esq., Cloncorn, Clones.
JOHN BRADY, Esq., Clones.
ALEXANDER DUDGEON, Esq., 32, Nelson-street, Dublin.
PRINGLE O'HANLON, Esq., the Receiver, Ardlogher.
HENRY G KELLY, 39, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, or to Messrs. HODGES AND SMITH, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

NOTICE AND ADVERTISEMENT OF WRIT OF SUMMONS AND PLAINT.
(Issued in Actions against an Incorporate Body, Railway Company, Poor Law Guardians, &c.
Andrew Neterville Blake, of Ballinacoola, in the County of Wicklow, Coal and Wine Merchant, Plaintiff; The City of Dublin Steampacket Company, having their Offices at Nos. 15 and 16, Eden-quay, in the City of Dublin, Defendants.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16, 17 Victoria, chap. 113, Sec. 33, that a writ of Summons and Plaint has been issued this day, at the Suit of the said Andrew Neterville Blake, against the said City of Dublin Steampacket Company in the Court of Exchequer, in Ireland.
Dated this Nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty.
ROBERT JAMES MARTIN, Attorney for the said Plaintiff, No. 13, Lower Ormond-quay, in the City of Dublin.
To the said City of Dublin Steampacket Company, and all whom it may concern.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, No. 24, CASTLE-STREET, extensive Premises suitable for any general business; terms moderate.—Apply to NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY, Architect, 6, Upper Mount-street.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and 70 Acres of Prime Land, nearly all under Grass, TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Interest Sold. This fine House, which is in complete order, is admirably suited for a School, a College, a Hydropathic Establishment, or any business requiring extensive premises. It is most conveniently situated on the Midland Great Western Railway, contiguous to Moyvalley Station—one hour's drive from Dublin.
For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN W. SWITZER, 43, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES KENNA, deceased, with walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business position has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE LEMON, Longford.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.
MILL SITE ON THE RIVER LIFFEY.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the FLOUR MILLS at LEIXLIP, lately occupied by Mr. John Mitchell, deceased, distant eight miles from Dublin, and one mile from the railway station, commanding a most powerful and never-failing supply of water, with six pairs of stones, equal to new, and perfect machinery on the newest principle, with Kilns, Storage, and Dwellinghouse attached, standing on upwards of two acres of prime land, on which are Eight Houses for Workmen.
Proposals will be received by Thomas Conolly, Esq., M.P., Castletown, Celbridge; or Robert Cooper, Solicitor, 7, Henrietta-street, Dublin. Thomas Dixon, in the dwellinghouse, will show the premises.

A FIRST-RATE Central Situation for Offices, &c.—TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, the Upper part of the House, No. 1, D'Olier-street, fronting Carlisle-bridge, Westmoreland-street, and D'Olier-street. There are two drawingrooms and five bedrooms, with basement storey. The situation is the most central in the city, close to Sackville-street, the Bank of Ireland, and most of the public offices.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Lodgings.

DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, consisting of Drawingroom, three Bedrooms, Coal Vault, Pantry, Servant's Room, and use of Kitchen, to be let in a private street near Mountjoy-square. Terms moderate.—Address "A B. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED SITTINGROOM AND BEDROOM; no other lodgers or children.—Apply to 145, Rathmines Upper; terms moderate.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, Spacious Apartments, at 24, Malborough-street, near Earl-street.

Auctions.

THE FINE ARTS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, IN THE PICTURE GALLERY of the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on To-morrow (FRIDAY), the 23rd NOV., 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, a small select Collection of Oil Paintings, by Ancient and Modern Masters, among which will be found Specimens by the following Artists, viz.:—
Poussin, Canaletto, Caravagio, Mireveldt, Sir P. Lely, Hogarth, Koets, Vanderdoes, Bassano, Meadows, W. Shayer, Rothwell, Condy, Tracy, &c., &c.,
All of which may be viewed and Catalogues obtained This Day.
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers.
The Portrait of Goldsmith, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, heretofore advertised to be Sold with this collection, has been for the present withdrawn.

MESSRS. BENTLEY and SON'S NOV. Estates Sale, 1860.—Messrs. BENTLEY will submit for Sale BY AUCTION, in their Estates Saleroom, 110, GRAFTON-STREET, on Saturday, 24th NOVEMBER, 1860. The following, with other valuable Profit Rents and Properties, separately and in Lots, to suit Purchasers:—

Lots	Premises.	Unexpired Residue of Term for which held.	Profit Rents. £ s. d.
1	26, Upper Gloucester-street ..	122 years,	30 15 4
2	26, Upper Abbey-street, and 55, Great Strand-street ..	46 years,	32 1 10
3	25, Molesworth-street ..	847 years	44 12 4
4	40, Upper Gloucester-street ..	803 years	41 7 8
5	54, Middle Abbey-street ..	183 years	53 16 11
6	47 and 48, North King street and 49 and 50, North King-street ..	held in fee,	76 13 10

Messrs. Bentley and Son take this opportunity of inviting those who may desire to dispose of Properties, or of interests in Houses or Lands, as well as those anxious to invest therein, to avail themselves of their Sale on the 24th instant, as one that will afford peculiar opportunity for judicious investment, as well as facilities for the disposal of Properties, Profit Rents, Annuities, or Rent Charges, without resorting to the ordinary protracted and expensive mode of doing so, alike unsatisfactory to Vendors and Purchasers.
Messrs. Bentley's List will remain open up to Saturday, the 17th instant, to receive additional announcements:
BENTLEY and SON, Agents,
Auctioneers and Valuators, 110, Grafton-street.

MESSRS. BENTLEY & SON will include in their Sale by Auction, on SATURDAY, 24th NOV., 1860, in their Estates Saleroom, 110, Grafton-street, the INTEREST in the LEASE of the House and Premises, No. 35, York-street, subject to the rent of £55 14s 1d per annum, 165 years unexpired.

MESSRS. BENTLEY & SON will include in their Sale by Auction on SATURDAY, 24th NOV., 1860, in their Estates Saleroom, 110, Grafton-street, a PROFIT RENT of £53 per annum, arising out of the House, No. 6, Fitzgibbon-street.

Horses and Carriages.

MR. FERGUSON, VETERINARY SURGEON TO THE QUEEN,
Professor of Veterinary Surgery; formerly Veterinary Lecturer at the Royal Dublin Society; Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Alfort, Paris, and London; Successful Candidate for the Gold Medal awarded at the Royal Veterinary College of London, for the best Treatise written by a Graduated Veterinary Surgeon, &c.
May be consulted relative to the *diseases of Horses, Dogs, Oxen and Sheep, and the Soundness of Horses*,
AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION,
HARRY-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Off Grafton-street.)
Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.
Purchasers and Sellers of Horses are requested to take notice that, as the legal definition of *soundness is a total absence of disease and its consequences*, Mr. FERGUSON will reject all animals having defects, however trivial; but, at the same time, will state the amount of impairment of function or utility, if any, resulting or likely to result from its existence; thus leaving it optional with the purchaser whether or not he will keep the animal.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (Off Grafton-street).
A full-sized Family Clarence.
A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front.
A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto.
A Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton.
Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons.
Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons.
Waggonets. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars.
Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig.
Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase

Money.

TO LEND, on Landed security, several sums, from £6,000 to £500.—Apply to SAMUEL GERRARD, 38, Lower Ormond-quay.

Insurances.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
New and most valuable system of Assurance, whereby a Policy becomes payable equally in the event of any affliction or accident by which the Assured is totally incapacitated and rendered unfit for the pursuit of his usual calling, and for the support either of himself or of his family at death.
All information respecting the above, as also in relation to the Industrial Branch, can be obtained on application to
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq.,
Secretary for Ireland,
104, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Active and influential Agents wanted where the Company is at present unrepresented. Remuneration liberal. A handsome commission to Solicitors on the introduction of business.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland,
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Desborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.
TRUSTEES:
George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street.
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street.
William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.
In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.
A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.
No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income..................£77,000
Accumulated Funds..............£390,000
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET.
AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.
LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris.	Galway, Robert J Ievers.
Athy, Mark Cross.	Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H H Hannay.	Kinsale, Joseph Hosford.
Do, F C Haddock.	Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell.	Limerick, John Barrington.
Bailieboro', William Mahaffy.	Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman.	Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co.
Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft.	Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell.	Moy, Messrs Davidson.
Ballina, Peter Robertson.	Mullingar, George R. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son.	Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis.	Mallow, Henry Baggs.
Charleville, William Magrath.	Newry, Hutchinson Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham.	Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney.	Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks.	Tandragee, E D Atkinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson.	Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, A N Meade.	Virginia, Ralph Harman.
Ennis, Thomas Greene.	Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.	
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.	
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.	

Cards.

THE NEW FOUNTAIN PENS,
1s 6d per Box of One Dozen, and a Holder.
To be had only of
GEORGE HUGHES,
Stationer and Printer,
7, MERRION-ROW,
(Two doors from Stephen's-green.)

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	1	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	2	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	5	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS,
15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE.
White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment.
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.
Have received a most Extensive Assortment of
SPANISH LACE SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
SPANISH LACE FLOUNCINGS,
With a Variety of
HONITON, MALTESE, VALENCIENNES,
AND
BRUSSELS LACE IN
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LAPPETS,
&c., &c.
COLOURED BRUSSELS NETS, in all Shades.
EVENING DRESSES in profusion.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
The Remainder of the Summer Stock at a Great Reduction,
Consisting of LACE,
LENO,
HARNESS,
SWISS, &c.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.,
15, 16, AND 17, GRAFTON-STREET.

DUBLIN JUVENILE WAREHOUSE,
6, NASSAU-STREET.
MRS. FLYNN
Begs to announce her return and the arrival of her New Goods, comprising every novelty of the Season suited for Children's Wear. Knickerbocker, Turcos, and Zouave Costume for Boys, in Cloth, Velvet, and Drouget;
All the new shapes in Hats, in Felt, Velvet, and Straw. Trimmed Berceaunetts and Baskets.
P.S.—Ladies visiting the above establishment will have an opportunity of selecting from the largest and choicest assortment of novelties ever shown in this city.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS-PLI).
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES.
SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO.
have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of
HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES,
specially adapted for the present Season. Also,
YOUTHS' CAPES
in every variety.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

TAILORING.
1, WICKLOW-STREET,
(1 Door from Grafton-street.)
JOHN G. DELANY
Begs leave to announce that his stock of
TWEEDS, BEAVER FRIEZES, &c.,
suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment.
Gentlemen's own Materials made up.
STRICT PUNCTUALITY WARRANTED.

P. CRANNY, Bootmaker to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, respectfully apprises the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has just returned from the Continental Markets with all the latest Parisian Fashions and a large supply of French Leather, which he has purchased on advantageous terms, and of which he will give his Customers the benefit.
P. CRANNY,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
73 and 74, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—
AN IMMENSE VARIETY,
BY THE BEST MAKERS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms,
AT PIGOTT'S,
112, GRAFTON-STREET.

Publications.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., at Half-price, with a quantity of other Works, suitable for rewards, premiums, &c.
P. D. HARDY AND SONS,
23, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—£3 worth of Soiled Books, suited for Libraries, &c., for £1.

UPWARDS of 630 of the STEREO CASTS of the Engravings of the Four Volumes of the DUBLIN PENNY JOURNAL, comprising Views of Ancient Castles and other Ruins, Public Buildings, Portraits of Eminent Characters, Sketches of Natural History, &c., with permission to reprint the descriptive Letterpress, to be Sold in quantities to suit purchasers, from 2s 6d to 5s each. Dublin: P. D. HARDY & SONS, 23, Upper Sackville-street.
P.S.—A small STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, with Lathe, &c., complete.

Miscellaneous.

A LARGE LOCKER PRESS, with Pannelled Doors, suitable for a Solicitor's office; a small Mahogany Book case, three small Counters, two Mahogany Tables, Glass Pannelled Doors, two long Forms, and three Glass Framings, 12 feet high by 6 feet wide, suited for a Merchant's office or large Greenhouse, for Sale, at
P. D. HARDY AND SONS,
23, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.
PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFIN LAMPS.
The Best and Cheapest yet produced.
M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use.
Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns.
THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP,
COMPLETE for 1s 3d!!
M'MASTER AND CO., Druggists,
121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

LAMPS.
CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to announce the arrival of several cases of Lamps as follows, viz.:—
Moderator, in Bohemian Glass, China, and Bronze;
Paraffin, and Belmontine ditto ditto.;
Aerometric Passage and Hall Lamps;
Candle Lamps, for Hand and Table use;
Ship Lamps, Railway Lamps,
Oils, Wicks, and Chimneys.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.
Engaged quality; extremely moderate in price.
Tea Spoons, 12s to 18s per doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 21s to 30s; Table Spoons and Forks, 32s to 40s; and every other Electro-Plated article for the Table at equally low prices at
GEORGE T. WHITESTONE'S
House Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment,
36, GRAFTON-STREET.
Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruits, Cake Baskets, &c., in variety.

FIRE CAUTION.
MILNER'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.
HODGES AND SONS particularly desire to call attention to these safeguards against fire, which effectually preserve all books, deeds, and whatever valuables they may contain, having been proved to be perfectly fire-proof under the most severe tests, and are furnished with gunpowder proof locks, thereby rendering it impossible for them to be opened except by the key. They can be had in all sizes, at
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS AND TEA SETS.
HODGES AND SON
Invite inspection of their immense assortment of Electro-Plated Articles, amongst which, besides the above, are Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
The quality is excellent and the prices very moderate.
H. and S. may allude to the following amongst their almost unlimited Stock of House-furnishing Ironmongery, viz.:—
Moderateur Lamps.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles.
Best Table Cutlery. Dish Covers.
Japanned and Papier Mache Trays.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, &c.
HODGES AND SONS are Agents for Milner's Fire-Proof Safes, and Boxes; and are manufacturers of their Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus, for heating Conservatories, Public Buildings, Churches, Warehouses, &c.
HODGES AND SONS,
Manufacturing Ironmongers,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, Prices-lane,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY
AND
GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORE,
55, HENRY-STREET.
SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS
HAVE REMOVED
To the above Premises
from
Mountrath-street, Pill-lane.
Dublin, August, 1860.

GAS LIGHTING.
The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in
ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms,
55, MARY STREET,
DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

DINNER KNIVES.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO., call attention to the superior quality of their Table Cutlery, which is all warranted, and sold at very moderate prices. Their Electro-Plated Dinner and Dessert Forks are undistinguishable in appearance from silver, being so thickly coated as to wear unaltered for very many years.
J. E. and Co. strongly recommend and invite inspection of their beautiful assortment of
Electro Plate, in Dish Covers, Corner and Side Dishes, Cruets, Knives and Forks,
Spoons, Tea Sets, Loysell's Patent Tea and Coffee Urns, &c.
J. E. and CO., have also a large assortment of
Block Tin and Britannia Metal Dish Covers,
Baths and Toilet Ware,
Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays,
London Bronzed Tea Urns,
Saddlery and Horse Clothing,
Stoves for Halls, Churches, Public Offices, &c., &c.,
Gas Fittings in the newest designs and every variety.
Prices very moderate.
J. Edmundson and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for lighting Country Mansions, Mills, Towns, &c. Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes, Bradford's Patent Washing Machine, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

PLATE GLASS, PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.
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GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—
The most Elegant Candle of the Season.
SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES
Reduced in Price.
GEORGE DIXON,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
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WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER EXCHANGE-STREET,
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FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths' of Soap.
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Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
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NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
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IMPROVED TURKISH BATH,
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Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath
Douches and Shower Baths.
Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

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Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c).
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 44, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Wants.

A LADY of the Established Church, having a knowledge of teaching, and wishing to increase her experience, is desirous of attending daily a respectable academy for that purpose; she would be found fully qualified to teach the junior classes English, French, and Music, no salary required.—Address "A. B." School, IRISH TIMES Office, for a week.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A Lady, a Protestant, having a morning tuition in Talbot-street, wishes to obtain an additional one in or about that immediate vicinity; she instructs in English, French, and Music.—Address "L. L., Governess," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO SOLICITORS.—A Solicitor, of independent means wishing for active employment, would accept the Town Agency of a respectable Solicitor, to whose business he would attend with the strictest punctuality, or he would purchase a partnership, or the entire business of a Solicitor wishing to retire.—Address "Lex," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

A GENTLEWOMAN wants a Situation as COMPANION to a pious lady; has had experience with invalids; or else has no objection to undertake the charge of housekeeping for an elderly gentleman; is not anxious about salary; is of the Established Church, and has excellent references; advertiser is fond of young people, and willing to prove herself useful amongst them.—Please address "R. S. T.," IRISH TIMES Office. Answers requested within 10 or 12 days.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, or to attend on a LADY, a Young Woman of some experience, wishes for a Situation; can plain work well, and dressmake; has no objection to the country, or to travel.—Advertiser would be anxious to make herself useful.—Address "J. L.," IRISH TIMES Office.

UPPER DRY NURSE, in a gentleman's family, an experienced Woman of good character, who would take charge of a baby, and superintend growing children; understands bottle and spoon feeding, and will be highly recommended; advertiser is a Protestant, and will be found a trustworthy Nurse.—Address, "D.J.," 9, Richmond-hill, for a week.

NURSE (Dry), a Person of experience, who understands the care and management of children; can care a baby from its birth; understands bottle and spoon-feeding; has no objection to the country or to town.—Address "F. T.," 35, Henry-street, or 55, Grafton-street.

DRY NURSE, a steady, respectable Widow, who has both wet and dry-nursed in first-rate families, and is very experienced in the management of children generally, but would prefer an infant from the month; she understands spoon and bottle-feeding, and is an excellent needlewoman.—Any commands for "E. B.," care of Mr. Fleming, Italian Warehouse, 25, Stephen's-green North, will be attended to.

DRY NURSE, or would go as HOUSEMAID, a steady Young Woman wishes for a situation as above; can work well at her needle; has lived in her last situation for three years; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her late mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address "M. R.," 140, Stephen's-green West, or IRISH TIMES Office.

NURSE (Dry), a steady, active Young Woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth, has wet and dry-nursed in respectable families; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; no objection to town or country; advertiser is a Protestant.—Please address for "E. C.," 38, Grafton-street, or 11, Lower Sackville-street.

NURSE (Dry), an experienced Person, a widow, who can take a baby from its birth; understands bottle and spoon feeding; has most respectable references in town and country.—Address "E. C.," care of Rev. C. C. BAKER, Cloghran, county Dublin.

A LADY is desirous of procuring a Situation for a steady, respectable Woman (a Protestant), whom she can highly recommend as Nurse, in a quiet family, where there are not many children. A comfortable home more an object than high wages.—Address "A. W., Nurse," IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; can make up ladies' fine things, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, whom she served two years.—Address "M. C.," 2, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can wash and make up fine things in the neatest manner; can attend young ladies if required; can be highly recommended by respectable families in town; is a Protestant.—Address to "C. S." 60, Grafton-street, or 140, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSEMAID, a most respectable Person, who thoroughly understands her business, also the doing up of fine things; is an excellent needlewoman; has long and satisfactory discharges and an excellent character, and can be highly recommended.—Any commands, address "M. G. M." Grafton-street.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation for a respectable Young Woman as HOUSEMAID, or to assist Ladies, as she understands needlework in a general manner, and making up linen; has no objection to town or country, or to travel; can be well recommended by her late mistress.—Address "M. R.," 79, Great Britain-street, or 7, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a Young Woman wants a Situation; she can wash and make up well, and is a good plain worker, and a Protestant.—Address "K. C. B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 113, Great Britain-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a respectable Young Woman from the country wants a situation as above, or would take charge of one or two children if required; is a good needle worker, and can make up fine things in the neatest manner; she can be highly recommended.—Address "G. B.," Upper Sackville-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a respectable Young Woman in a small family; she can work and make up fine clothes in the nicest manner; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended.—Please address "J. H.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 14, Grafton-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a smart, active Person, who understands her business in every respect; does up fine things neatly; is a Protestant.—Address "M. D.," 1, Clare-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a steady Young Woman, in a small family; knows her business perfectly well; can be highly recommended by families in town at present.—Any commands for "E. K.," at 30, Henry-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, or PARLOURMAID, or would go as CHILDRENS MAID, a Young Woman who has lived six years in her last situation in town, and whose character will bear the strictest investigation; she can make up fine things; can work well at her needle; would have no objection to wait on an old lady, or attend young ladies.—Address "M. C." 30, Lower Gardiner-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as UNDER HOUSEMAID, a Young Woman, just disengaged, wishes to procure a situation; can wash and make up fine things in the neatest manner; will be found obliging; none but a nobleman or gentleman's family need apply.—Address "M. C. K." 115, Great Britain-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as GENERAL SERVANT in a small, regular family, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business in either capacity; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. W.," 1 Clare-street, or 14, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who understands her business in every respect, and can be highly recommended; no objection to the country.—Address "C. K.," 57, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

UNDER HOUSEMAID, CHILDREN'S MAID, or DAIRY MAID, a respectable Young Woman, from the country, wishes a situation in any of the above capacities; can be well recommended.—Address "F. H.," 28, Church-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD COOK.—Wants a Situation, where there is a Kitchenmaid kept, understands her business perfectly well in all its branches; understands baking and making her own bread; is a Protestant; and has no objection to town or country.—Address "E. S.," 1, North Earl-street, or 15, South Anne-street.

GOOD COOK.—Disengaged and wants a Situation, an active Woman, who understands her business; would take a situation with or without a Kitchen maid; has no objection to a little washing in town or country. None need apply without a second servant.—Any commands left for "C. E.," 5, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation, a steady active Woman; can produce long and satisfactory discharges from respectable families in town; has no objection to a small share of washing if required.—Any commands for "M. F.," 7, Lower Baggot-street, or 14, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business in all its details; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Please address "E. E. S.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street, which will be punctually attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, in a respectable family, a steady, settled Woman of good experience, who has a perfect knowledge of her business, in all its various branches, and will be highly recommended for good temper and trustworthiness; would have no objection to a small washing.—Any commands addressed to "M. F." at 79, Great Britain-street, or 60, Grafton-street, will be duly attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK; understands the management of a dairy; is a Protestant.—Address "M. A. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and will make herself generally useful if required, and can be well recommended by ladies in town at present.—Any commands for "A. D.," 23, Upper Sackville-street, or 7, Molesworth-street, shall be attended to.

COOK (Good Plain), an active Person, without incumbrance, who understands her business—soups, pastry, made dishes; is economic and obliging; would do a little washing.—Address "M. N.," 38, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

PLAIN COOK; would do a little washing if required; advertiser is a Protestant; can be highly recommended by families now in town.—Address "M. A. B.," 38, Grafton-street, or 34, Lower Sackville-street.

COOK (Good), or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a respectable family where there is another servant kept, a strong, healthy Young Woman, who is a good Cook, and perfectly understands her business; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address "E. M.," 64, Grafton-street, or 30, Upper Sackville-street. Will be heard of for three days.

COOK (Good) or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, just disengaged; is a good laundress; and can be well recommended by her last mistress; has long and satisfactory discharges.—Letters addressed to "M. F.," 124, Capel-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to for three days.

COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Person, who is a good plain Cook; no objection to a washing where a second servant is kept; has most excellent discharges, and can be well recommended by a lady in town with whom she lived last; can be heard of for three days.—Address "E. O. B.," 45, Mary-street, or 137, Great Britain-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, or would go as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, in a small family, a steady, respectable Young Woman; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; her testimonials will bear the strictest examination.—Any commands for "E. L. S.," 40, Grafton-street, or 20, North Earl-street, will be attended to.

A COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman; understands her business remarkably well, soups, pastry, and made up dishes; and also the management of a dairy, if required; can wash and make up linen, if required; no objection to town or country.—Any commands to be left for "E. M.," 8, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress; her character can bear the strictest investigation; no objection to the country; would take a little washing if required.—Address "M. M.," 18, North Earl-street, or 67, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, just disengaged; is a good Laundress; can take charge of a small dairy if required; will be found most obliging; no objection to the country; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "S. H.," 146, Great Britain-street, or 21, South Great George's-street.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, who is cleanly in her habits, a good Laundress, and can be well recommended.—Address "M. A.," 39, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, Middle-aged Woman, who understands her business perfectly; has long and satisfactory discharges; a comfortable home more an object than wages.—Address "E. C. K.," 49, Lower Sackville-street, or 55, Grafton-street.

WASHING WANTED, by a respectable Woman, who has good drying ground in a clean house, close to the Phoenix Park; good air; laces and fine linen got up in superior style; charge moderate.—Any commands addressed to "A. B. C.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be thankfully attended to.

PANTRY BOY, or PLAIN COOK; has been two years and four months in a nobleman's family; can give satisfactory references.—Apply to "J. F.," IRISH TIMES Office.

PAGE, or INSIDE SERVANT in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, a respectable Young Lad, age 16 years, who perfectly understands his business; advertiser is a Protestant; can be highly recommended by his present master.—Please address "J. B.," Dunmore, Durrow.

PAGE or PANTRY BOY, a smart, active Lad, aged 15 years, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, being for some time under the care and management of an experienced butler in the service of a highly respectable family; he would be found a willing, obliging person; would have no objection to go singly in a small, respectable family; his character will bear the strictest inquiry; no objection to the country.—Address "S. D.," 18, Stephen's-green North, or 21, Clare-street.

MESSENGER, in a respectable Establishment, a smart lad, 16 years of age, who can read and write, and knows the city well; understands the boot business.—Please address "M. R. H.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 20, Duke-street.

BUTLER, in a nobleman's or gentleman's establishment, a respectable Man, just disengaged, in consequence of the establishment being broken up; is a Protestant, and can refer with confidence to his last master for capability and general good conduct.—Address "X. Y. Z.," 4, Hamilton-row, or Mr. LAMBERT's, 64, Grafton-street.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, humble, middle-aged Protestant Man, in a small, respectable family; would prefer a quiet situation to high wages, or would attend one or two Gentlemen at College; or would attend an invalid gentleman; no objection to the country; or would take care of an office; will be heard of for the week.—Address "A. R.," 49, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, understands his business well; is of strictly temperate habits, and has long and satisfactory discharges; willing to make himself generally useful, and will be highly recommended by his last master, who is in town at present.—Address "C. R.," 1, Cavendish-row, or 132, Stephen's-green West, for three days.

GENERAL OUTDOOR SERVANT, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a sober, steady Man, who understands his business perfectly well; the care of a horse, carriage, and harness; is a careful and steady driver; has long and satisfactory discharges, and is a good attendant at table if required; will be highly recommended from his last situation; would accept of a weekly situation; has no objection to the country.—Address "M. D.," 45, Dawson-street, or 25, Upper Sackville-street.

GENERAL INDOOR or OUTDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who understands his business in either capacity; is a careful, good driver; knows town and country well; and is a good attendant at table, and can produce most satisfactory discharges and references from his last master, with whom he has lived for the last two years, and would take a weekly situation if such should offer.—Address "N. A.," 25, Upper Sackville-street, or 141, Lower Baggot-street, for three days.

GROOM, or COACHMAN, a respectable Young Man from the country; understands the care and management of hunters, and is a capital horseman; can drive in single or double harness; can be highly recommended by his last master, who is in town.—Address "W. M.," 16, Upper Leeson-street.

WANTED, an humble, elderly Man, single, who can be well recommended, and is competent to take charge of a Plain Kitchen and Fruit Garden, and make himself generally useful about a house in the neighbourhood of Dublin; Protestant preferred; to save trouble the salary is moderate, the work light in general; none need apply but an industrious person, valuing constant employment and a comfortable home.—Apply for one week to Mr. CONNOLLY, 10, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Wanted.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Gentleman in the Milling business is anxious to form a connection with a Party of respectability, with £500, who understands milling, and purchasing grain, &c.—Address, with real name and address, to "H. X.," with full particulars, 20, Upper Mount-Pleasant-avenue.

APPRENTICE WANTED to the Millinery and Dressmaking.—Apply to Mrs. G. MARKHAM, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.

WANTED, a THOROUGH SERVANT, must understand washing and plain-cooking, be sober, quiet, and honest; wages £8 a year, and 6s per week for board.—Please apply at 47, Grafton-street.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—WANTED, TWO GOOD TURN-OVER APPRENTICES, to whom permanent employment will be given, and principally day work; terms 5s per hundred of Brevier.—Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES.

GOVERNESSES, BUTLERS and PORTERS for a Hotel.—The above wanting for families, at the Registration Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

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B. HYAM'S LEADING STYLES FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.

The following are specially recommended:—
JUVENILE BELT DRESSES, designed and made in new and improved styles and various fabrics, 10s 6d, 13s 6d, 13s 6d, 18s 6d, and 21s.

LITTLE BOYS' CAPES, The most beautiful fashions of the day, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, and 20s.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, an immense variety to select from, 13s 6d, 18s 6d, 25s, and 30s.

BOYS' & YOUTHS' GRECIAN & SAC JACKETS, in the newest and most durable materials for House and School wear, 8s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, and 20s.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' ENTIRE SUITS—the Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, in the newest fabrics for the season, 20s, 25s, 30s, and 38s.

LITTLE BOYS' BELT DRESS SUITS, for School, Home, or Dress Wear, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, 20s, and 26s.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' DRESS SUITS In Super and Extra Fine Durable Black and Coloured Cloths, 26s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.

The "Much-admired" and "Novel" KNICKERBOCKER SUITS FOR BOYS, 25s, 32s, 38s, and 45s. Made to Order from elaborate Materials, specially adapted for those becoming Boyhood Suits.

TROUSERS and VESTS FOR BOYS and YOUTHS, in every kind of Material, Style, Price, and Size.

B. HYAM, JUVENILE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

PARIS FASHIONS.

MADAME MANJON begs to announce to her kind Patrons her return from Paris with her personally selected purchases, consisting of all the Novelties of the Season in Millinery Bonnets, Trimmed Straw do., Crinoline do., &c., &c., Wreaths, Coiffures, Ribbons, &c.
For which she begs to solicit an early inspection.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street (Merrion-square).

MRS. C. MATHERS, COURT MILLINER AND Dressmaker, has received her New Goods for the season in Morning and Evening Dresses, Ball and Court Dresses, Bonnets, French Caps, Coiffures, Guirlandes, Parures, Cordons, Hair Nets and Ornaments, Cache Peignes, Bridesmaids' Bonnets, The Trousseaux, Military and Steel Petticoats, French Corsets at 12s 6d per pair.
Mrs. Mathers makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Cloaks, &c., with care and promptitude.

	s.	d.
Making Cloak	3	6
Making quilted do.	5	0
Making Dress	4	0
Making Flounced, do	5	0
Making Court Dress	6	6

No extra charge.
Family Mourning made up with Promptitude.

THE LATE FIRE IN HENRY-STREET. DAMAGED STOCK OF BABY LINEN GOODS.

MRS. FALLON begs leave to announce that, in order to replete her warerooms with an entire new stock, the present, consisting of Children's Dresses in endless variety, underclothing, &c., most of which have been damaged during the late fire, will be submitted for private sale on SATURDAY, the 24TH inst., and following days, at an immense sacrifice, in order to clear.
N.B.—A large portion of the above are recent purchases, suited to the present season.
28, HENRY-STREET.
22nd November, 1860.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND WINCEYS; HIBERNIAN HOUSE.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO.
respectfully direct attention to their Stock of Flannels, Blankets, and Winceys, purchased and finished early in June, when Wool was at the lowest.
P.S.—All Goods for charitable purposes at Trade price.
A lot of Ginghams and Cotton Sheets selling at greatly reduced prices.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
Charged Wholesale Prices.
500 Pair of BLANKETS, 4s 3d to 8s per Pair.
Rugs, Counterpanes, Flannels, Checks, Corduroy, Calicoes, &c., &c.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO., 2, 3, 4, AND 5, WELLINGTON QUAY.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

EDWARD MELMER, 89, GRAFTON-STREET, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND SILVERSMITH.
E. M. begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous Customers, and intending Purchasers, that he has received several Cases of FIRST-CLASS LONDON and SWISS MADE WATCHES, PARIS AND LONDON MADE CLOCKS.
Also some new and beautiful designs in JEWELLERY, CHAINS, &c., Amongst which will be found many novelties suited to Wedding Presents, &c.
Diamonds and Articles of Vertu Purchased or Exchanged.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, Improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment, 30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN:
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction.
Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE, By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co., And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD
Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

NOVEMBER TEA CIRCULAR.
THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN, OLDHAM, BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the news from China has caused a reduction in the prices of many descriptions of Tea; and as we are determined to give the public all the advantages of the market, we have considerably improved the quality of all our Teas from 3s 8d downwards. Our 4s black is still the finest in the market. We can, therefore, with confidence submit our present LIST OF CASH PRICES.

NEW SEASON'S BLACK TEAS.

	Per lb. s.	d.
Common Congou Tea	3	0
Good Congou Tea	3	2
Superior Strong Brisk Black Tea—recommended	3	4
Fine Kaisow Congou Tea	3	6
The Very Superior Black Tea, rich Pekoe flavour—much recommended	3	8
The Best Pekoe Souchong Tea	3	10
The Matchless Black Tea, the very finest Tea imported, generally sold at 4s 4d to 4s 8d.	4	0
MIXED TEAS.		
Howqua's Mixture of Rarest Black Teas	4	4
Very Superior Mixed Black and Green	3	8

RARE GREEN AND SCENTED TEAS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOWEST PRICES.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS, TEA MEN AND COFFEE ROASTERS, 14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 63, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

THE NEW CHEAP LIGHT.
Liquid Gas, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps, complete, with Glass Burners, Eight Hours for 1d .. 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s.
Table do, with Glasses, &c., ... 5s 6d, 6s, and 7s 6d.
Hall or Passage do, ... 3s 6d and 4s 6d.
ROBERT WHITESTONE, 10, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

MRS. BIRCH begs respectfully to announce the opening of a perfectly new Stock of Fancy Goods, comprising some very Elegant Ornamental Combs, Pins, Fans, &c., at prices much under those of last season.
Plain and Fancy Hair Nets as usual, in great variety.
1, MOLESWORTH-STREET. (Corner House.)

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON, LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.
Every article in the above line at lowest possible prices, consistent with supplying first class goods, at the NEW SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 133, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST, Within Two doors of Dycer's Repository.
J. CLOSE AND CO.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"What Proof of the Alleged Supremacy of the Bishop of Rome?"
President—Rev. William Twibill.
Where did the Bishop and Church of Rome get their claimed supremacy?
Did the Lord Jesus Christ give it? Where is it written? What proof is there besides the Roman Church's own word for it?
Will Dr. Cullen prove the following statements upon this claim?—
I. That St. Peter did clearly receive supremacy over the other Apostles, and all the Churches in the world, from the Lord Jesus Christ.
II. That this supremacy was not merely conferred on St. Peter himself, but that he was empowered to transmit it to some successor or line of successors.
III. That St. Peter did actually so transmit that supremacy to the Bishop of Rome and his successors, lawfully and properly appointed, and that the present occupant of "the Papal Throne" does, by right and title, possess and use that supremacy duly transmitted to him.
If Dr. Cullen will not prove these three points, who will believe the supremacy of the present Bishop of Rome?
Roman Catholic Friends, come and hear. Bring your Bibles. Believe, and be saved.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The Money market gave indications of further steadiness this morning, the closing quotations of English Funds yesterday evening being then fully realised; owing, doubtless, to the buoyancy which is still manifested on the Paris Bourse, consequent on the somewhat more favourable aspect in which the financial affairs of the Bank of France are there viewed, and which, of course, naturally tends to impart confidence in financial circles on this side, together with the absence of further withdrawals from the Bank of England. A decided improvement was established subsequently in the London Stock market. At the close of business, Consols stood fully one-eighth per cent., and New 3 per Cents. one-quarter higher than yesterday. In our local market, Consols were merely a fraction better; New 3 per Cents. appeared tolerably firm, at an advance of one-eighth. There is again very little to report concerning the Share market, business in most departments being still below the average, notwithstanding the fair number of quotations which are recorded; but these can never, of course, be considered as a criterion for the actual extent of the operations themselves.

In Banks—Nationals realised their previous value (£62 15s), and manifested a steady appearance. Royals receded one-quarter, and remained offering. The other Banking Securities were not negociated. For Bank of Ireland Stock an enhanced price was demanded. Hibernians were still in request.

The only operation entered into in Steam was that in the New Shares of the City of Dublin Company, for which an improvement of 2s 6d per share was procured, making the present premium £1 17s 6d; at the enhanced rate, however, the market appeared to be supplied. A decidedly better feeling was observable with regard to Atlantics, for which an advance of one-eighth was ineffectually tendered, sellers holding out for a still further improvement. British and Irish, and Dublin and Glasgows, were likewise required; a considerable advanced being demanded in both cases. Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares were offered for sale. There were sellers of Dundalks (limited) as previously, but at a reduced price.

In Mines there was a considerable amount of briskness, the only instance of falling off being in Carysforts, which were merely a shade lower, and still required at the price. Connorrees manifested an upward tendency, probably owing to the very satisfactory report which has just been made of the state of operations at the mine; the highest point reached was 1s 6d in advance of yesterday, steadiness being apparent at the medium price (53s 6d); those fully paid were also 2s higher. An improvement of 5s was steadily supported in General Mines; Mining Company of Ireland barely realised yesterday's advanced rate; and Wicklow Coppers continued in demand at an advance of one-half.

In Miscellaneous—Grand Canal Stock was 15s per cent. higher, there being still buyers at the price; sellers at a further improvement. Patriotic Insurance were again inquired for.

In Original Railway Securities—Dublin and Belfast Junctions fell back one-quarter, but left off steadily. Dublin and Kingstown Stock was dealt in at £201, without dividend of £4 10s for account delivery only, more being asked for at the price. Dublin and Wexfords were fractionally better, but still offering. The drooping tendency recently noticeable in Great Southern Stock, continued to-day, a further drop of one-half per cent. being marked, at which more could have been easily obtained. Midland Great Westerns of both denominations passed hands at last rates, which were firmly upheld. Waterford and Kilkenny Stock was also without change; and Waterford and Limerick Shares recovered to the extent of 17s 6d from the reduced price at which they were previously negociated; both Securities closed steadily. There were sellers of Cork and Youghals, and of Dundalk and Enniskillens; also of Dublin and Droghedas (£75) at par. The nominal value of Irish South Easterns is unchanged.

No dealing whatever was effected in Preference. Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents. were again required at £4 5s. There were offers to sell Dublin and Drogheda 5 per Cents. (No. 3); also of Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents., and of Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A). Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock was on sale at a discount of 5s; buyers at a reduced price.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 22.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92½
Ditto for new account, 10th December	92¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅝
Ditto account 10th December	91⅝
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244½
National	62¾
Royal	27¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	3¼
City of Dublin,	105½
Ditto, Issue of 1860	6⅞
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	55
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	20s
Connorree (Limited)	54s
General Mining Company (Limited) account	4¾
Mining Company of Ireland,	15
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	70
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9⅝ ⅞
Grand Canal	35¾
Patriotic Insurance	6
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	5
Great Southern and Western	112
Cork and Bandon	15½
Dublin and Drogheda	74¾
Midland Great Western	52
Do. Half Shares	26
Waterford and Kilkenny	12
Waterford and Limerick	20⅞
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	12¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99 ¼
Portadown, Dungannon, &c., 6 per cent. preference till December, 1868, afterwards 5 per cent.	25

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92	92¼	91⅞	92	92⅜
Ditto for Account	91⅞	92	92⅜	91⅞		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅝	91¼ ⅜	91½	91⅝	91½	91½ ⅝
Ditto for Account	91⅝		91½	91⅝		
Ditto for Account						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—November 21.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜
Account,	93⅝
New Threes,	91⅞ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ ½
Account,	93⅝ ½ ¾
New Threes,	91⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93 ⅜
Account,	93⅜ ½
New Threes,	91 ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ ½
Account,	93⅜ ½
New Threes,	91⅞ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ ½
Account,	93⅜ ½
New Threes,	91⅞ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 6 dis.; Eastern Counties, 51½; Caledonians, 92¾; Great Northern, 112; Great Western, 71⅞ 2½; Great Western of Canada, 11⅝; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115 115⅞ ½; London and North Western, 100 99⅞ ¼; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 130⅞; South Eastern, 83½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102 1½; York and North Midland, 88 88⅞; London and South Western, 93½; Great Western —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 112 112½; Grand Trunks, 22⅞; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canada Stock, —. Consols opened dull at 93 three-eighth sellers, and advanced to buyers, and are now offered again. Shares opened very heavy, and prices generally declined. Grand Trunk of Canada very heavy. Canadian inactive. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The business in the English Funds to-day has been unusually large, several heavy sales and purchases having been effected. The latter predominated in amount, and included £100,000 for the Court of Bankruptcy. Money therefore, now abundant, and the rate for advances upon Government securities was only 3 per cent. The expected telegram announced the result of the deliberations of the Bank of France is still delayed, but the impression is that some definitive measure will soon be notified. A withdrawal of £150,000 in gold took place to-day, but it was from Spain, via France. A further sum of £150,000 it is thought will be taken tomorrow for France. Nothing can be sent, except artificially since; at the present exchange quotations, the value of gold is greater in London than in Paris. Consols opened at the firm prices of yesterday subsequently shewed considerable buoyancy, but a rise which occurred was ultimately lost. The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was moderate. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, there was no change of importance, the late advance being in most cases fully maintained. Besides the £50,000 in gold withdrawn from the Bank to-day for Spain, more than 40,000 sovereigns were taken for export. The Railway market opened steadily, but a decline soon took place from which there was no recovery. Nearly all the leading stocks closed one-eighth to three-eighth per cent. lower.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Funds have again been checked by the uneasiness respecting the bullion movement. The market opened without firmness, but in the afternoon it was rumoured that a considerable amount of gold had been taken from the Bank, and the market at once showed heaviness. The quotation of consols at the close was only one-sixteenth per cent. below that of Monday, but the tone was weaker. The Share markets likewise closed with a dull appearance. The amount of bar gold taken from the Bank of England to-day for export was £50,000. Its destination was either to the Bank of France or Spain. In addition about 50,000 sovs. were withdrawn for transmission either wholly or in part to Portugal. ... sequently became flat. At close, however, an improvement took place. Rentes which were first at 70·30 closed at 70·50, or 10 cents lower than yesterday.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 90⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3; Eastern Counties, 51½ 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2½; Great Northern, —; Great Northern A, —; Great Westerns, —; Great Western of Canada, —; Grand Trunk of Canada —; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114½ 15; London and North Western, 93½ 4; London and South Western, —; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47 ½; Midland Stock, 131 ½; North British, 62⅞; South Easterns, 84½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101 ½ 2½; York and North Midland, 88 9; Amberg, Nottingham and East Junction, 8½. Consols were steady at 93⅜, until it became known the arrangements had been entered into by the Bank of France for exchange of 2,000,000 silver for gold under the impression that this will prevent any further advances in the Bank rate of discount. They improved and closed firm at 93½ ⅝. Shares improved nearly ¼ per cent. and although not at their highest point, close firm in tone. Canada steady. French good.

ENGLISH FUNDS.—REPORTED ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE BANK OF FRANCE AND BANK OF ENGLAND.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—It is understood that arrangements have just been concluded between the Bank of England and Bank of France, whereby the former establishment places at the disposal of the latter two millions in gold, taking in return a like amount of silver. This statement has produced rather a favourable effect in the Stock Exchange, as the transactions will for the time obviate the necessity of a continuance of the large purchases of gold by the Bank of France which have so much disturbed our market. The funds, after having declined one-eighth per cent. in the morning, improved, and are now quoted one-eighth to one-fourth per cent. higher than they closed yesterday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY—3-20 P.M.—The Bourse has undergone no material change. Rentes closed 70.15, or same as yesterday.

CORN AVERAGES, Nov. 17.—Wheat, 81,058 quarters, at 58s 1d; barley, 72,007 qrs. at 41s 4d; oats, 13,804 qrs. 23s 4d; rye, 311 qrs. 36s 4d; beans, 2,148 qrs. 50s 8d; peas, 1,065 qrs. 46s 9d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 21.—Weather dry and cold Foreign supplies large of wheat. Small of all other things. Small attendance of buyers, and prices of grain nominally as on Monday with few sales.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—English and foreign wheat unaltered in value. Cargoes off coast buying at Monday's decline, but importers unwilling sellers. Maize less inquired for. New oats lose value. Barley has a dull sale.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 21.—Market opened without change. Sales about 5,000 bales. No imports. Previously, 10,605.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 22.—Sugar market quiet, with little doing. Rice no buyers at previous rates. Molasses scarce.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 21.—Large market of beasts mostly of an inferior quality, and a clearance could not be effected. Best beef, 6½d to 6¾d; middling 5½d to 6¼d. Inferior, 4d to 5d. Best wedders, 7¾d to 8d; middling, 5½d to 7¼d; ewes, 5½d to 6½d. Calves, 7d to 8d per lb. Beasts, 2,056; sheep, 5,445; calves, 50.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 22.—Fair show of cattle to-day, the general quality of which was better. Trade dull, and prices a shade lower, with part unsold. Sheep also, a large show, which met slow sale, at 2s a head reduction. Extreme top price of best beef, 8d per 14lb; current, 20s to 20s 6d; mutton top, 7½d per lb; current, 6½d to 7d. Number at market, 766 cattle; sheep, 5,333.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 21.—Weather cold and wet. Market was thinly attended and the trade dull. Grinding beans and Indian corn alone maintained last week's value.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 21.—No. 1, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 3d to 52s 3d; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s 0d. Market firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 21.—White wheat, 27s 0d to 32s 6d; red wheat, 25s to 28s 3d; barley 16s to 21s; oats, 12s to 15s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 21.—First, 114s; seconds, 110s; thirds, 101s; fourths, 97s; fifths, 87s; sixths, 68s. 900 in market.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—Since the close of the public sales, the demand has been confined to small parcels, at about stationary prices. The delivery last week was 926,178lbs.

Sugar—Good and fine raw qualities have changed hands somewhat steadily, at full quotations; but all other kinds have ruled heavy, at last week's decline in value. Floating cargoes, owing to the present dearness of money, have commanded very little alteration. Refined goods move off slowly, at 50s per cwt for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are held at full currencies. The stock of sugar is small, when compared with last year.

Molasses—A few parcels of West India have changed hands at 20s to 20s 6d per cwt.

Coffee—Plantation kinds are held at full quotations; but the business doing in them is very moderate. Other descriptions of coffee are very inactive. Current rates:—Ceylon, native, ord to good ord, 61s to 68s 6d; ditto, plantation, good to fine ord, 64s to 66s; fine ord to low middling, 66s 6d to 70s; ditto, middling to good middling, 70s to 90s; Mocha, garbled small berry, 105s to 120s; ditto, long berry, 110s to 120s; ditto, ungarbled, 75s to 90s; Java, 57s to 67s; Penang and Sumatra, 54s to 58s; Malabar and Mysore, 66s to 110s; Jamaica, 68s to 91s; Costa Rica, 61s to 80s; St Domingo, 62s to 65s; Brazil, ord to good, 55s to 62s; ditto, washed, 66s to 75s per cwt.

Cocoa—The demand, both for foreign and West India, is very inactive. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place. The stock is about 18,000 bags and barrels.

Rice—A few parcels of Bengal on the spot have changed hands at 12s 6d, and Madras at 12s per cwt, at which the demand is by no means active. The present heaviness in the home trade has checked speculative operations.

Provisions—Most kinds of Irish butter are a slow inquiry, at barely last week's prices. Fine foreign parcels have given way 4s per cwt, the quotations being 116s. English quotations rule about stationary. We have very little change to notice in the value of bacon, for which the sale is rather heavy. Hams and lard are a dull inquiry.

Saltpetre—About 2,000 bags have found buyers, at 40s 6d per cwt for 9¾, and 41s for 8¾ per cent. refraction.

Cotton—Our market is very inactive, at about the late decline in value.

Wool—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily. Owing to their scarcity, Sydney and Port Phillip parcels have advanced 1d to 1½d per lb. Fine Cape parcels have realised full prices; but the value of low parcels has a downward tendency. The private market is heavy.

Hemp and Flax—Baltic hemp is less active, at £34 10s to £35 per ton for Petersburg clean. Manilla parcels rule steady in price. Flax is a dull inquiry, at late quotations.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is in fair request, at 52s 3d cash mixed numbers. Spelter moves off steadily, at £20 to £20 5s per ton on the spot, and £20 5s to £20 7s 6d to arrive. Tin and tin-plates are very dull, and drooping in price. Coffee, lead, and steel support previous rates. Quicksilver is selling at £7 per bottle.

Spirits—Inferior rum is in fair request, at very full prices, but other kinds are dull. Proof Leewards, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; East India, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon. Superior Jamaica is worth 5s to 6s. Brandy commands last week's currency, with a moderate inquiry. The vintage of 1859 is quoted at 9s 2d to 9s 9d; of 1858, at 8s to 10s 4d; and 1857, 11s to 11s 4d per gallon. Hambro' spirit is selling at from 1s 9d to 1s 10d; and English, 2s 1d to 2s 2d per gallon. English gin, for export, proof, 2s 11d to 3s 2d.

Oils—Linseed oil moves off slowly at 29s 9d per cwt. Rape is quoted at 42s 6d to 45s; sperm, £102 to £103; and palm, 46s to 48s. Turpentine is dull at 33s 6d per cwt. for American spirits, and 32s 6d for English.

Tallow—There is a fair demand for all kinds. P Y C on the spot is selling at 61s 3d; for delivery in the spring, 60s 9d to 62s per cwt. The stock is now 67,555 casks, against 49,614 do., in 1859, and 23,268 in 1858. Rough fat, 3s 3d per 8lbs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 a m Nov 22.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 23.
Brazil, &c., by French Packet	6 a m Nov 23.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Nov 25
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 26.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 30.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Gamester" and "Done on Both Sides."

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Leading Strings," "The Secret," "Dearest Mamma." To conclude with the "Ladies' Club."

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock

THE MART—Leggett's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 17th, amounted to 66,378, making a daily average of 11,063 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)

First three lines	1s	0d
Every additional line	0s	3d

(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)

First three lines	1s	0d
Every additional line	0s	2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"THE IRISH TIMES" may be had Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY. PRICE—ONE PENNY.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit, 'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."

COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Sample, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS. CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor HERMAN KLABER, Albion-place, London-wall, London, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday, Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 0s.

RICHARD ALLEN'S INVERNESS CAPE, TWENTY SHILLINGS. Will be found prime value.
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SIDFORD'S MILLINERY AND DRESS ROOMS, No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.
Mrs. Sidford respectfully announces that she has received in a Case of BLACK GLACE SILKS, RICHEST VELVETS, FOREIGN SHAWLS, &c., &c., &c.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browne and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.
We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces to either its advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our court or magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties for the edification of magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a triple merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Made-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS, CAPES and TALMAS, NAPOLEON FROCKS, DRESS SUITS, LOUNGE SUITS, BOYS' CLOTHING.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 16s. Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

ONE of those festive meetings which tend so much to unite Landlord and Tenant took place yesterday, upon the Shirley estate in Farney. The interests of Landlord and Tenant are identical, and only some little social intercourse is required to convince the tenantry that they are so. The humbler classes naturally look to their landlord as their protector and their friend, and we should have no agrarian disturbances to lament if that degree of sympathy and concern which a landlord should feel towards those who are the workers on his estate was cheerfully and kindly manifested.

The Shirley estate was originally granted by Queen Elizabeth to no less a personage than Walter Devereux, the first Earl of Essex. The present proprietor represented the county of Monaghan in Parliament; and, though now the representative of an English county, spends a considerable portion of the year among his Irish tenantry. The meeting of yesterday was convened for the purpose of giving a banquet to those of the tenantry who had won prizes at the agricultural show lately held at Farney. The result of these agricultural shows is shewn by the number of successful competitors, and the flourishing condition of the farms. The agricultural statistics of Ireland issued by Mr. Donnelly prove that agriculture has retrograded in Ireland during the past year. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter, the ungenial character of the spring, and the wetness of the summer, the agricultural condition of the farms at Farney has strikingly improved. More attention is paid to the rotation of crops, the fences and drainage of the land have been diligently attended to, there is a marked improvement in the cottages of the people, and the rents are punctually paid. As the natural consequence, the neighbouring farmers, not tenants on the estate, are following the example which they see to be so profitable. There is less crime in Farney, in proportion to its population, than in any other barony in the county, and, as the working men have cleanly and comfortable homes, there is no intoxication. That "there is less whiskey consumed in "Farney than in any other barony" is one of the best tests of the moral condition of the tenantry.

They who have travelled through England must have been struck by the neatness of the cottage gardens, and the care bestowed upon their cultivation. The cottier is enabled, by work in after hours and on holidays, to supply his family with vegetables, and provide sustenance for a pig or two from a very small patch of ground. There are few English cottages which have not their "bit of flower ground," and at flower shows the pitman and the herd are often the most successful competitors. In Ireland the cottier seldom thinks of cultivating the ground about his home, and converting the waste into a garden. Mr. Shirley intends for the future to devote a number of prizes for the best cottage gardens, and we commend his example to the attention of those who wish to improve the comfort of the tenantry.

THE opening meeting of the Historical Society, last night, was in every respect a complete success. The Representative of Royalty honoured the students by his presence, and the platform was crowded with the most celebrated members of the University, the Bar, the Senate, and the Church. There were some on that platform who remembered the night when the Historical Society was expelled from the precincts of the College, and met outside the walls of their *Alma Mater*, defeated but not depressed. There were others, too, who had joined the society in its struggles, and watched it carefully as it alternately pined and flourished, and who now were cheered by its unexampled prosperity. Seventeen years has the society been restored to the University, and the wisdom of the collegiate authorities, in recalling it within the walls, as well as the prudence of its members, are adequately proved, not merely by its prosperity, but by the absence of a single attempt to overpass the moderation of debate.

The University of Dublin has, of all universities, progressed with the times. Not courting change for the sake of change, she has broken down the mediæval barriers which fenced in learning, and mixes boldly in the outer world, "not fearing the contest," not contemplating that her pupils should all be finally located within her walls, or that they could form an isolated class outside. She looked out upon the world's struggle, and has endeavoured to supply her *alumni* with a fitting panoply. Directing the course of some studies, she has left the pursuit of others to the zeal of the students themselves, and while in history and English literature she marks out the line her disciples should follow, she leaves the study of eloquence unfettered by rule. All arts are linked together by a mutual connection, and the cultivation of one inevitably brings with it a study of the rest. Cicero, no mean orator himself, asserts that the perfect orator should know all sciences and arts. Without adopting his dictum, we may safely assert that eloquence without knowledge is but verbiage without matter.

One of the great deficiencies generally felt by the young when they leave the walls of a college is a want of skill in English composition. Prizes may be proposed for essays on given subjects, but for these there are usually but few competitors. The voluntary pursuit of eloquence by the pupils themselves is, probably, the most likely course to ensure correctness of expression, lucidity of thought, and copiousness of matter. *Stylus optimus est dicendi magister.* A speech cannot be composed without study, if it is to be worthy of being heard; and the mere practice necessary for the mimic contest of the schools prepares the student for the real battle in which all are, at some time, combatants.

The students had before them last night two perfect examples of eloquence of a totally different kind. The speech of Mr. Whiteside was full of anecdote and humour, seasoned with a dash of genial satire. Quietly and clearly delivered, it carried the audience with him to its close. It was the unruffled flow of an untroubled stream, yet proved how fearful it might become in agitation or excitement. The short address of his Excellency was most finished of its kind. Impressed with the character of the place, it abounded with classical allusions, conceived in the most refined taste. What is, perhaps, of more importance than the matter of a speech, it was clearly and articulately delivered. Every syllable of these two speeches was heard in the most distant portion of the densely crowded Hall. As for the other speakers, we suppose they must be orators, from their reputation and position at the bar.

We congratulate the students on possessing a society so valuable, as we congratulate the society upon its merited success. Perhaps the University is most to be congratulated that her pupils, in addition to the study of all other branches of human learning, have of themselves successfully cultivated that art which is the combination and the completion of them all.

A MEETING was held yesterday in the Pillar-room of the Rotundo, in order to bring the present condition and prospects of the Waldensians under the notice of the public. The liberation of Italy has given increased interest to this small body of faithful people, whose religious freedom was guaranteed by the English Crown. Elizabeth and Cromwell—two representatives of opposite phases of politics, united in defending the Waldenses, or Vaudois, from the persecutions of Rome and the tyranny of Romish Princes. Elizabeth threatened to make her cannons resound in the Vatican if the Pope let loose his Inquisitors upon the Vaudois. Cromwell declared he would send his gun brigs up the Tiber and batter down St. Peter's if the Papal Court persisted in directing persecution. William III. ratified the Treaties of 1699 and 1704, and at that time became truly the *Defensor Fidei*. If the Vaudois of recent years have not been so intimately connected with the British Crown—for we live in a temporising age—they are an object of great interest to the British people, on whom they mainly depend for what collegiate institutions they possess.

Three valleys gave a home and a name to the Waldenses. These valleys are still Piedmontese, lying on the Italian side of the Cottian Alps, between Mount Viso and the Colde Sestrieres. He who looks from Turin upon the glowing summit of Mount Viso, looks over the valleys of the Waldenses. They are a simple people, growing in patches among the rocks a little corn and maize. They possess some sheep and goats, but there is no pasture for the horse. Wherever the sunbeams are strong enough to permit the mulberry to flourish, there silkworms are reared. The farmers, if they deserve that name, are Metayers—that is, they pay to the landlord half the produce of the ground, and thus the landlord and the tenant alike reap the blessings of a fine season, or share the calamity of a severe one. Altogether they number about 25,000 souls, and their history is the record of a triumph over the most unmitigated persecution of the Church of Rome.

The Vaudois are a standing protest against Rome, and yet never have been "Protestants." They can trace up their old Liturgy, and their ancient Episcopate to a period antecedent to the innovations of the Papacy, or the decrees of subservient councils. Their confession of faith, as it stands, is eight centuries old. In it they admit but two sacraments; they know nothing of Purgatory; they acknowledge but one Mediator between God and man; they do not recognise the invocation of saints. They have maintained the same doctrines from time immemorial, from father to son—even from the era of the Apostles. They never "protested" against the errors of Rome, because they never embraced them. Their church descended, pure as the streams of their own valleys, from the rock of ages. The fire, the sword, the rack, and the wild licence of Rome's soldiers have been let loose upon them in vain. They have been tried by the fire literally, and to this hour they form the solitary instance of a primeval church, victorious over error and persecution alike. Throughout their whole history the Vaudois have abjured any distinctive sectarian appellation. Their name Vaudois is indicative only of the valleys in which they dwell. As to their religious profession, they are simply Christians. It is not a little remarkable that a system which has gained such notoriety from the seizure of young Mortara, and certain trials in our own courts, has been practised for centuries against the Vaudois. The emissaries of Rome could not vanquish the men, but they could steal their children. One of the clauses of the treaty of 1704 protected them for a while against abduction, and it is strikingly characteristic of the Papacy that, on the occasion of a treaty containing such a clause, the Pope gave official utterance to the infamous doctrine—*pacta cum hereticis inita omnino abjicienda.*

We believe the chief object of the Continental Society, at present, is to collect funds, firstly for the completion of the grammar schools in the valleys of the Waldenses, and, secondly, for the establishment of small bursaries in the College of Florence. It is intended to establish one bursary of £10 annually for four years, by subscription, among the students of Trinity College.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 20.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, walked in the Home-park this morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen at Frogmore.

The King of the Belgians is now nearly recovered from the violent cold from which he has been for some time suffering.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal attained the 20th year of her age on Wednesday, having been born on the 20th of November, 1840. She was married on the 25th of January, 1858, to Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

The Right Hon. Sir William Jolliffe and Colonel Taylor, M.P., have returned to town from Hughenden Manor, where they have been on a visit to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli.

Sir William and Lady Hayter arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Monday, from the Continent, and left on the following day for Southill-park, near Wokingham.

The Marquis of Sligo arrived at Westport House, on Saturday, after inspecting the Castlerea and Roscommon Railway. The noble lord is actively engaged in having completed all the preliminaries of the Castlebar and Westport Railway Bill, previous to presentation to Parliament. We understand the noble marquis leaves for Rio Janeiro early next month.

General Sir Richard de la Saussaye has left town, for Carton, on a visit to the Duke of Leinster.

Captain Esmonde, M.P., has left the Club House, Waterford, for Castleforbes, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Granard.

The Right Hon. Henry Corry, M.P., has left Green Park, Rostrevor, for Hamilton Palace, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Fingal are still sojourning at the Royal Hotel, Kingstown.

Mrs. and the Misses Barton, D. H. and Mrs. Kirkaldy, and Dr. Haslett, are still sojourning at the Royal Hotel, Kingstown.

The Misses Hutchinson have arrived at their mansion, Richmond-place, from the Continent.

James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P., has arrived at the Carlton Club, London, *en route* for the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Denis O'Connor, and family have arrived at 2, Brighton-terrace, Monkstown, from Mount Druid.

Thomas Stradford, Esq., has left the Hibernian Hotel for Eyre Ville, Galway.

The property of the late Major Davies in the county Galway having been lately divided among his nieces, the family residence of the Davies' Hampstead, has fallen to the lot of Edmund Mahon, Esq., where, we understand, he intends residing.

The Church.

The Lord Archbishop of Dublin purposes holding confirmations for the several parishes of the city and suburbs of Dublin, on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th December, 1860. Sunday, 2nd Dec., at twelve o'clock, in St Anne's Church, for the parish of St Anne. Monday, 3rd December, at twelve o'clock, in St Peter's Church, for the districts and chapelries within the parishes of St Peter, &c.; Rathfarnham, Whitechurch, Kilternan, St Bridget, St Luke, St Nicholas (extra), St Catherine, St Patrick's Deanery, Crumlin, Tallaght. Tuesday, 4th December, at twelve o'clock, in St Mary's, Donnybrook, for the districts, &c., within the parishes of Donnybrook, Ringsend, St Mark, Miltown, Taney, Booterstown, Stillorgan, Monkstown, St Andrew, Sandford. Friday, 7th December, at twelve o'clock, in St Mary's Church, for the districts, &c., within the parishes of St Mary, St Thomas, St George, St. Michan, St Paul, Grangegorman, St James, St Nicholas, (intra), St Audoen's, St Michael, St John, St Werburgh, Drumcondra, Glasnevin, Finglas, Castleknock, Clondalkin, Chapelizod, Clontarf.

The Army.

The Himalaya, screw steamship, Captain John Seacombe, having embarked the Dublin City Militia Artillery, at Portsmouth on Tuesday, in addition to the troops previously enumerated, sailed from that port on Tuesday, for Kingstown, where the troops will disembark and proceed to Dublin, the City Militia Artillery taking up quarters in the Linen-hall Barracks until their disembodiment.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Dr. John Johnson (c), surgeon to the Sanspareil; Dr. William Carmichael, acting assistant-surgeon to the Immortalite; Charles C. Mitchinson, acting assistant-surgeon to the Jason; William Stewart and George Sullivan, acting third class assistant-engineers to the Cumberland, as supernumeraries; John Reeth, acting third-class assistant-engineer to the Indus, as supernumerary; and Alfred Smith, assistant-clerk to the Indus.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Four o'clock, a.m.

FORTHCOMING "BANQUET" IN LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, WEDNESDAY.—It appears more than probable, from a statement in last nights' *Reporter*, that a grand banquet is to be given to the Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary contingents, on Monday evening, the 3rd proximo, in the Theatre, which will be graced by the presence of General Lamoriciere, Major O'Reilly, Cardinal Wiseman, and the Archbishop of Dublin. Preparations are being made on an extensive scale for this event, which, it is anticipated, will come off with great eclat.

MR. MILNER GIBSON, M.P., AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Last evening, the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, addressed his constituents at the town of Ashton-under-Lyne. The Mayor, Mr. B.M. Kentworthy, presided. Mr. M. Gibson, on rising, was received with great applause. He said the circumstances of his return rendered it a duty to appear before his constituents. It was a more difficult task than it appeared, to give an account of the last session, because he could not be expected to condemn the two Administrations with which he was connected. He certainly should not fault the Administration, but would merely say that their earnest endeavours had been to do the best for the country, and if they had not succeeded in passing their measures of reform, it was not their fault. There had been a habit of late, he thought, of discrediting Parliamentary speeches, but it had been said by an eminent writer, that Parliamentary Government was Government by speaking, and so he believed it to be; and though the debates might be lengthened, they had a tendency to elicit the truth and ripen public opinion. There might have been failures during the last session, but there had been great commercial reforms calculated to benefit the neighbourhood of Ashton-under-Lyne. There had been misgivings as to the trade of the country, but although the export trade had grown to its present enormous magnitude, it was at this moment still increasing. In the nine months of this year, the value of the export of British produce had been about 102 millions. During the same nine months of 1859 the value of the exports was only ninety-eight millions. It was marvellous how the export trade had increased from the adoption of free commercial principles. The cotton manufacture formed a large proportion of these exports, being forty-eight millions; the shipping interest also showed signs of improvement, because, comprising the nine months in 1860 and 1859, British tonnage cleared with cargoes increased by 7,085,522 tons, against an increase of 4,075,166 of foreign tonage. (Hear, hear.) Thus they would see that British shipping was holding its own. These facts brought him to the commercial treaty with France, and they might rely upon it that the French Government made, so far as their tariff was concerned a very great change; in fact, France had taken a step further than any step of the same kind taken by this country at any time. For this treaty the country was greatly indebted to Mr. Cobden, for any benefit that might arise. There had been a great deal of misrepresentation about the commercial treaty. Some had said that England had been taken in, and that we had given a great deal, and got very little in exchange. A great change had been made in the British tariff, and we had given nobody anything. We had given an impulse to the industry of this country, at the same time we had got the French Government to change her tariff. We had got two good things instead of one. There was no bargain to make any exchange, but we were merely taking two good things at once, instead of only one. If the French had not changed their tariff, it would have been our duty to effect the change which we had made in our tariff. As to the French wines, a great deal had been said. It was said that Englishmen would not drink French wine; but the increase in the imports arising from the treaty had been very considerable, and had increased the revenue. It had been said that great distress had been occasioned at Coventry by the commercial treaty; but the Coventry weavers could not be made an exception to the principle of free trade. The import of French ribbons had only been small, 15 per cent., and he thought that the effect of the treaty would be to put Coventry ribbon manufacturers on a sounder basis. Paper makers made a cry as to importation of foreign paper, but there had been no shutting up of mills, and there had been no great importation of foreign paper, or any increase in the price of foreign paper. The fact was, that English paper makers were able to compete with any paper makers in the world. He was speaking of the customs on foreign paper, and not of the excise. It had been urged that it was not good policy to make a commercial treaty with France, and there was a small sect which regarded France as our natural enemy, but viewed this matter as one of the greatest events of the day, and one calculated to benefit this country more than any which had occurred in recent years. He had observed a very sensible remark made by Mr. Bright, at Wakefield, that it was a strange thing that, 30,000,000 of people in England, and 36,000,000 of people in France, separated only by a narrow sea, could not just as well have as extensive a trade with each other as with people separated by the Atlantic. We had a great trade with countries with more restricted tariffs than France, and he was satisfied that from this time the French tariff would be, with, perhaps, one exception and that exception our own, the most liberal tariff in Europe. [Left speaking.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Walter Coulson, Esq., Q.C., partly connected with the Home Office, died this morning.

In the Court of Exchequer, to-day, Mr. Swithers' claims for double rent against two of his tenants came before the court, when the judges unanimously decided that the Act of Parliament framed for the protection of landlords against tenants to hold over legal notice to quit, did not appear in the case, and gave judgment for defendants accordingly.

In the Appeal Court of Doctors' Commons to-day the *mandamus* directing the Rev. Mr. Riddell to remove the stone communion table was deferred till the next court day, as the last step necessary to the motion for attachment for contempt.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples is able to return to his see.

The mail steamers between Sardinia and Milan have received orders from Count Cavour to call regularly at Caprera to deliver Garibaldi's dispatches.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVG.—The Paris papers assert that the necessary measures have been resolved upon by the directors of the Turisk Bank for buying up the Kaines at Constantinople, and withdraw them from circulation.

TURIN, NOV. 21.—It is asserted that the rumours respecting a loan to be shortly negociated by the Sardinian Government are completely false. The clergy in the Neapolitan provinces have paid homage to King Victor Emmanuel.

ROME, WEDNESDAY.—The Dowager Queen of Naples has arrived here with the Princess and the young children. They have taken up their residence on the Quirinal. The young Queen remains at Gaeta with the Princess. The French are about to occupy Terracina.

WARWICK RACES.

Walter Cup—Tom Sayers, 1st; Greek, 2nd; Tamandar, 3rd. Four ran.

Scurry Handicap—Lewillan, 1st; Prince of Orange, 2nd; Forstop, 3rd. Five ran.

Hurdle Race—Jealousy, 1st; Romeo, 2nd.

Selling Stakes—Greenwich Fair, 1st; Pedlar, 2nd; Spiteful Dick, 3rd. Four ran.

Steeplechase—Tumbler, 1st; Medona, 2nd; Carley, 3rd. Twelve ran.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following music will be performed by the band of the 96th Regt., under the direction of Signor Lamplini, at the Society's Winter Exhibition, to be held this day, in the Rotundo Rooms:—Grand March (Eli), Costa; Overture (Fra Diavolo), Auber; Waltz (Rivulet), Godfrey; Duet (Moses), Rossini; Quadrille (Bonnie Dundee), D'Albert; Selection (Ballet Robert le Diable), Meyerbeer; Polka (Podagra), Labitzky; Cavatina (Ernani), Verdi; Waltz (Nelly Gray), D'Albert; Selection (Nabucco), Verdi; Quadrille (St. Patrick), Laurent; Galop (Friedens), Kuhner.—God save the Queen.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' FUND SOCIETY.—On Sunday last collections were made in aid of the above most useful society in the churches of Saint Mary and Saint Mark in this town. The Rev. Benjamin A. Newcombe, incumbent of Saint Mark's, preached in Saint Mary's, and the Rev. Richard Cartin, rector of Saint Mary's, in Saint Mark's, on the occasion. The amount collected in Saint Mary's, was £3 9s 7d; that in Saint Mark's about £1.—*From our Drogheda Correspondent.*

THE KILKENNY FUSILIERS.—On Monday the staff of the Kilkenny Fusilier Regiment of Militia was inspected by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Tighe.—*Moderator.*

THE KILKENNY HUNT.—On Monday the meet was at Dunmore Park, where there was a very fair attendance. They soon found a leash of foxes, but settled down on the old dog-fox, which broke through the Park for Jenkinstown, taking them straight thither through Jenkinstown demesne to Gragra, crossing the race-course, and taking the soil at the Dinan. Having crossed the river, Reynard bent his course in the direction of Castlecomer, but afterwards swerved apparently for Ballyfoyle, ultimately making a short turn into Dunmore Park again, and on towards Kilkenny; he, however, doubled back, before quitting the Park, for Jenkinstown again, re-crossed the Dinan, and through the rath and pleasure-grounds of Jenkinstown, to the large covert, where the pack changed their fox and got on a cub, which gave them some rings through the demesne and across the race-course. The hounds were, after some time, taken off, and the field trotted on to Somerton, where they at once found their fox pointing for Fenon, but soon turning across the Dinan, and running on nearly to Gaulstown, across the old road, through the grass lands of Mr. E. Hogan's farm, nearly to Muckalee; he then turned to the Dinan again, crossed it, and took the Castlecomer route, but ultimately turned into the plantation at Eskerty, when, as the evening was rapidly advancing, it was deemed expedient to leave him, and the pack was taken off and returned to kennel. The ride from Somerton was a severe one enough, being very quick, through a heavy country, and it gave men and horses quite enough to do to get through their work. All seemed thoroughly satisfied with the sport.—*Moderator.*

ANOTHER RAILWAY COLLISION.—A fearful collision of two goods trains took place at Guide Bridge, near Ashton-under-Lyne, about half-past two o'clock, on Sunday morning. It appears a goods train belonging to the London and North-western Railway Company was shunting at Guide Bridge Station, when a goods train belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company came in collision with it, and the crash and destruction was most fearful. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company's engine was, to a considerable depth, literally buried in the soil, whilst the damage to the North-Western Company's engine was only slight, but many waggons were smashed almost to atoms, and both lines were blocked up for a considerable time. One of the guards was happily only injured in a slight degree, the firemen being both saved by jumping from their engines. The collision took place in consequence of one of the distant signals not being shown, but whether from negligence, or being fast with the frost, is not at present known. The cause of this collision will be the subject of strict inquiry.—*Manchester Examiner.*

An extraordinary feat of horsemanship has been performed here during the week. A Mr. Philip Skillicorn, of Bathurst, undertook for a wager of £150 against £50, with a Mr. Job Manning, of the same place (Skillicorn taking the odds), to ride his horse, "Poor Man's Friend," from Bathurst to *Bell's Life* Office, in Sydney, a distance of 120 miles, in twenty hours. This unprecedented piece of equestrianism he performed, with nine and three-quarter minutes to spare, although the roads were frightfully bad and a large portion of the journey was made under a drizzling rain.—*Sydney Herald.*

Sporting Intelligence.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES—Nov. 21.

Stewards—Chichester S Fortescue, Esq., M P; Richard M Bellew, Esq, M P; Hon Major Jocelyn; Captain Macneill, 13th Light Dragoons; Edward J Irwin, Esq; Michael Caraher, Esq; W D S Filgate, Esq; H H H O'Hara, Esq. Judge—Mr R I Hunter.

Clerk of the Course—Mr J H Coatsworth.

This adjourned meeting was equally unfortunate as the one held on the 30th and 31st October, the heavy rain in the morning throwing a sad damper, and rendering the course a complete sea of mud. The racing was good, five coming to the post for the Selling Stakes, which Nannie O'Leary won in three heats, and brought £36 to the fund by her sale. Wee Nell beat four others for the Ardee Plate, to the great surprise of all parties, having come to grief a short distance from home. Great praise is due to the hon. secretaries, Messrs Dolan and M'Ivir, and also to Messrs P Callon and Halfpenny, for their strenuous exertions in getting up this county meeting. It is to be hoped next year the clerk of the weather will be in better humour. The following is a return of the running:—

The Selling Stakes of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs each for starters, 1 sov entrance. One mile and a half heats; weight for age—Three years' old 9st 7lb; four, 10st 7lb; five, 11st; six and aged, 11st 7lb. Horses that never won a race value £30, allowed 5lb; and that have started twice in 1860 and never won, allowed 8lb. A winner since September 1, 1860, of a race value £30 to carry 5lb extra; for one value £50, 7lb. The winner to be sold for £100. If entered to be sold for £70 allowed 5lb; if for £50 allowed 10lb; if for £40 allowed 14lb; if for £30 allowed 18lb; if for £25 allowed 21lb; if for £20 allowed 28lb. Horses that do not start pay entrance money only. The winner to pay 3 sovs to expenses.

Mr Naghten's Nanny O'Leary, by Vortex (£25) 9st 11lb (Brodrick)	0	1	1
Mr Lynch's Pelissier (£26) 9st 4lb (Carter)	1	2	2
Mr Markey's The Wren (£20) 9st 4lb (Smith)	2	3	dr
Mr Cassidy's Ben Brace (£40) 10st (Noonan)	3	dr	
Mr Thomas's Nancy (£30) 9st 11lb (Callaghan)	dis.		

1st heat—Betting even on Nanny O'Leary; 3 to 1 against any other.

The running was made by Ben Brace for the first mile, when Pelissier passed his horses, and won a good race by a length; same between 2nd and 3rd; Nannie fell.

2nd and 3rd heats—Nannie O'Leary made the running, and won cleverly.

The Ardee Plate—A handicap of 70 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; 2 sovs forfeit, entrance 2 sovs; 3 miles. Horses for whom forfeit is declared by 8 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 19, day entrance money only. Second horse to save his stake; a winner of a steeplechase value £50, after the publication of the weights, to carry 5lb extra; of one value £100 7lbs extra.

Mr Markey's Wee Nell, by Cossack, 10st 5lb (Smith)	1
Mr Scott's Little Bob, 10st 2lb (Hanlon)	2
Mr Donnelly's Newcourt, 9st 9lb (Brodrick)	3
Mr Yardley's Black Jack, 9st 2lb (Callaghan)	4
Mr Biggs' Mont Blanc, 9st 7lb (D Meaney)	5

Betting—2 to 1 each agst Little Bob and Mont Blanc; 5 to 1 agst Newcourt; 4 to 1 agst Wee Nell.

The running was made by Black Jack, the others well up, with the exception of Newcourt; at the end of a couple of miles, Little Bob, with Wee Nell in attendance, went to the front, and within half a mile of home the latter went clear away from her horses, when she fell at the fourth fence from home. Smith was quickly into the pigskin, caught her gradually, passed his competitors one by one, and won a splendid race by half a length; three lengths between second and third. Black Jack a good fourth.

The Dunleer Cup.

Mr. Trolin's Wild Irish Girl, (W. Blake), ... w. o.

The Scramble Plate of £20, 2 sovs each, 10s entrance. One and quarter mile heats.—10st each. Winner of a race value £20, to carry 7lb extra; of one value £50, 10lb extra. If entered to be sold for £30, allowed 5lb; if for £20, allowed 10lb. The winner to pay 2 sovs towards expenses. Post entry.

Mr. Markey's The Wren, by Humming Bird (£30), 10st 2lb (Smith)	1	1
Mr. Lynch's Pelissier, (£20), 10st (Carter)	2	2
Mr. Yardley's Black Jack, 10st 10lb (Callaghan)	3	3

Both heats won in a canter.

Coursing.

SPIDDAL COURSING.

The above coursing will come off on the 28th instant and following days. Mr. Walker is elected judge. Mr. P. Sheridan, slipper. There is an all-aged stake and a puppy stake to be run for.

FESTIVITIES AT SHIRLEY CASTLE, CARRICKMACROSS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Lough Fea Castle, the manorial residence of the Shirley family, near the town of Carrickmacross, was, on Tuesday evening last, the scene of festivities which were participated in by the county members, several of the resident gentry, and the tenant farmers on the Shirley estate. It was the occasion of a public banquet given by the munificent proprietor, E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P. for Warwickshire, to the numerous tenantry on the estate, who had been successful competitors at a recent agricultural show held at Farney. The event had been anxiously looked forward to by the tenantry, each of whom holds well-cultivated farms under a beneficent and kind landlord, who resides during the greater part of the year amongst them, and teaches the practical lesson—"that property has its duties as well as its rights." Shirley House is situate upon a rising ground, surrounded by a country teeming with fertility. It was originally built by the late Evelyn John Shirley, in 1825, to whose memory has been erected, by the tenantry on the estate, a monumental cross of blue limestone, found in a neighbouring quarry. A number of stately trees surround the castle, which give to it a strikingly picturesque aspect. Its style is Elizabethan, suited to an estate originally granted by Queen Elizabeth to Walter Devereux, the first Earl of Essex, in the year 1576, the husband of her cousin, Lettice Knollys. Over the entrance porch are the arms of Shirley, with the quarterings of Basset of Drayton, Braose, Devereux, Plantagenet, and Ferrers. The castle abounds with several rare and unique specimens of oak carving, and in the library is a collection of ancient coins and other curiosities, interesting to the antiquarian, which have been found from time to time in bogs upon the estate. In this room also is preserved a curious and valuable collection of books, relating to the history and antiquities of Ireland, which have been collected by the present Mr. Shirley. The walls of the principal rooms and staircases are hung with large and costly paintings, by the most celebrated masters of the ancient and modern schools. Amongst them are a full-length portrait of Queen Elizabeth, by Mireveldt, with the legend, *non sine sole Iris*; a whole-length portrait, in armour, of Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; an original portrait of the Admirable Crichton, painted in 1604; Charles I., in armour, by Stone; the raising of Lazarus, by Langetti; George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, in the robes of the Garter; three fine whole-length portraits, by Jervis, of the Lady Frances Shirley, Lady Mary Tryon, and Lady Anne Furnese, three of the daughters of the first Earl Ferrers. Lady Frances, a celebrated beauty of the Court of George I. and II., is represented as dressed in the Turkish costume, introduced into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montague. It is a very fine painting, and is much prized by the Shirley family. In the great hall, where the banquet took place, there are also some beautiful paintings, particularly the following:—Prince Rupert, in the robes of the Garter, by Sir Peter Lely; Oliver Cromwell, in armour, by Walker; James I. on horseback, school of Van Dyck; James, Duke of York, in the robes of the Garter, by Sir Peter Lely; William III. in his coronation robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, &c. The great hall is 75 feet in length, and is classic and elegant in design. The windows are ornamented with coats of arms, in illustration of the history of the barony of Farney, and bear the arms of the first proprietors of the barony, after the conquest of Ireland by Henry II. Upon Tuesday evening it was tastefully festooned with evergreens, and around hung banners with the inscriptions, "*Ceade mille fealtha*," "Prosperity to Farney," "God speed the plough, and give us corn enow," "Live and let live," &c. In the gallery there was a local band, who performed during the evening. Mr. Patrick Byrne, the well-known Irish harper, a venerable relic of a byegone age, was also in attendance, and played upon his harp, to the delight of everyone present. He is much attached to the Shirley family, by whom he has been patronised for the past 34 years. He is truly a veteran minstrel, and is regarded as the last and best representative of Ireland's ancient harp music.

At 5 o'clock about sixty of the tenant farmers sat down to a substantial dinner, which was well served and, there being abundance of wines, each of them made merry. Mr. E. P. Shirley, the proprietor, presided, and his presence at the table was hailed by a joyous cheer. There were present—Colonel Leslie, M.P., Lord Lieutenant county Monaghan; Colonel Forster, High-Sheriff county Monaghan; Sir George Forster, Bart, M P; Rev Edward Bowen, D T Grimston, Esq, J Cooper, Esq, J T Holland, Esq, Rev P Carolan, P P, Rev St Laurence Smith, curate of Carrickmacross; Rev Wm M'Cormick, curate of Donaghmoyne, T Barry, Esq, Sub-Inspector of police; Dr Tagert, M D, Colonel Shirley, Mr Morant, agent to Shirley estate; Mr Clarke, under-agent; Mr Nelson, agriculturist; Mr Wallace, master of poor-house, Carrickmacross, &c. Lord Lifford was expected, but, owing to slight indisposition, was unable to be present. There were several ladies in the gallery, including Mrs Shirley, Mrs Morant, Miss Morant, &c. Dinner having concluded,

Mr. E. P. Shirley, M.P., chairman, gave the health of the "Queen, Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, and rest of the Royal family."

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Air—"National Anthem."

The Chairman next gave the "Army and Navy."

Air—"Rule Britannia."

Colonel Shirley responded. He rose to acknowledge the compliment paid to a profession to which he had the honour to belong. After the usual loyal toasts, the health of the "Army and Navy" was generally proposed, and invariably well received. It was conceded on all sides that the army and sister profession deserved well of the country, and especially after the late war with Russia, the suppression of the Indian mutiny, and the war which was at present raging in China, he thought everyone would allow that the British army had not retrograded. (Cheers.) It was to the success of the British army, coupled with the navy, that they who lived at home in comfort and ease owed their social advancement and agricultural improvement. (Hear, hear.) If they were not free from foreign invasion, if they were not at liberty to pursue the arts of peace without fear of foreign intervention, they could not have produced the noble specimens of green crops which he saw before him. (Hear, hear.) It was owing to the protection and confidence which they felt in the army, and navy, that, they were enabled to cultivate the soil and obtain agricultural produce. (Hear, hear.) It was sometimes the happy privilege of the soldier to be present on those festive occasions. There was nothing gave him greater pleasure than to be present, and he was rejoiced to see so many of his brother's tenants assembled to enjoy themselves. The great hero of Italy, Garibaldi, after having freed the kingdom of Italy from the hands of a tyrant, had just retired to his island home to turn his sword into a ploughshare. (Cheers.) He mentioned that as an illustration of the soldier retiring to enjoy the blessings of peace after getting rid of the troubles and dangers of a campaign. In conclusion he begged to return his most sincere thanks on behalf of the army and navy. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, said he had read with much interest the journals kept by the agriculturist on the estate. He had tested their accuracy, and was happy to say the account given was most favourable. (Hear, hear.) The present was not the very best year for farmers. They had a cold winter, and a wet spring and summer; nevertheless, the reports were favourable. There was a considerable improvement in the rotation crops. Pasturage and grass land had gradually increased since 1853, and the fences throughout the estate had been greatly improved. More potatoes had been planted in drills than heretofore. These were [illegible] necessary improvements. He was sorry to find [illegible] an official report published by Government, that agriculture had retrograded during the past year; however, in Farney they had reason to believe it had [not] gone back, but came forward. (Applause.) He would give them the "Health of the successful candidates."

Air—"Speed the plough."

Mr. Thomas Mee responded on behalf of the successful candidates. Success required every man to be at his post. Their kind and courteous landlord devoted a considerable portion of his time to their interests, and there was no better proof of this than to see so many of them there assembled at the festive board. (Hear, hear.) He would therefore call upon them to fill their glasses, and drink the health of their worthy landlord, coupling with it the name of the Rev. James Shirley. (Cheers.)

Air—"Patrick's day."

Mr. E. P. Shirley, M.P., responded.—In the name of his uncle he begged to tender them his most sincere thanks. Mr. James Shirley commissioned him to say he was not able to attend, being a clergyman, and having to go to England to attend to his sacred duties. Every year he lived he felt more attached to Ireland, and to Farney in particular; not only to Farney, but to the warm-hearted souls who lived in it. He intended making some alterations in the distribution of prizes, and had consulted Mr. Morant and the agriculturist on the subject. It was proposed that the tenant who carried off the first prize in each class should not be allowed to compete in the same class the following year. That would give the advantages of the prize system to a greater number of tenants. A prize would be given for the best kitchen garden, well fenced and growing the best vegetables. It would not be the first time such a system was attempted, for so long ago as 1830 the Erne Society adopted a similar course, and gave six prizes for the best garden, some of which might have been gained in Farney, for aught he knew. (Hear, hear.) In respect of gardens, they were very much behindhand as compared with England, though [not] before her in many other respects. He wished, [in] giving prizes, to see what could be done in the way of giving [illegible] for the best gardens. His father, the late Mr. Shirley, w[as the first who] [illegible] who was the first Englishman who came over to [reside on] his estate in Ireland, had seen, on several [illegible] example by living on his estate [illegible] prizes. He [had seen on] several occasions, what could be done by giving a ploughing [illegible] (Mr. Shirley) was also thinking of establishing [illegible] many parts of [illegible] match on the estate. It had been tried in [illegible] assistance of Mr. Ireland with great success. With the [illegible] ploughing match, [illegible] Morant, he intended getting up a ploughing [match] for the kind[illegible] next spring. He sincerely thanked them for the [illegible] and he [illegible] manner in which they had drunk his [health, and he] would drink theirs in a loving cup. (Applause.)

A large cup of wine [illegible] was then sent round, out of which each member of the [illegible] company drank, to the great amusement of the ladies and other persons assembled in the gallery.

The Chairman next proposed the health of the "Unsuccessful Candidates," and expressed a hope that they would be successful next year.

Mr. Nelson, agriculturist on the estate, responded in an appropriate speech.

Air—"There is nae guid luck about the house."

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, said that politics were usually excluded on such occasions, but they had been honoured by the presence of the two members for Monaghan, an event which never happened before in Farney. Being in Parliament, he had a good opportunity of knowing how they were represented, and he did not know any county which was better represented than was Monaghan by the two gentlemen who were present. (Applause.) There was no measure for the benefit of Ireland brought before the House in which they were not concerned. (Hear, hear.) He had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing the health of Colonel Leslie, M.P., and Sir George Foster, M.P. (Applause.)

Air—"Sprig of Shillelagh."

Colonel Leslie, M.P., in rising to respond, was received with loud cheers. Mr. Shirley had reminded him that at meetings of the present description, politics were forbidden. He was happy for two reasons that such was the case. In the first place, it saved him the necessity of making a long speech, which would probably fatigue them, and in the next place it enabled people of all creeds and of many opinions to meet together with cordiality and good feeling. (Cheers.) There could be no question as to the propriety of such meetings as the present, and the beneficial results of them. (Hear, hear.) They brought together what had been for many years rare in Ireland—they brought together the landlord and the tenant, and showed the tenant that the landlord is not a creature who is always thinking of himself, but that it does occur to him he has living on his property people who are dependent upon him, and who subsist greatly by his good efforts towards them. (Cheers.) He himself resided in a distant part of the country, far from the barony of Farney, and on that account he had not an opportunity of seeing Farney so often as other people, but he was enabled to judge of the progress which had taken place in Farney. Without any flattery to the tenantry on the Shirley estate, and without flattery to Mr. Shirley himself, he would say the progress in the barony had been infinitely greater than in any other part of the county. (Cheers.) He also alluded to the estate of Lord Bath, for the improvements on both had progressed in a most extraordinary manner. At the same time, the other baronies in the county had not been idle. They also had progressed in agricultural improvements. There was another way in which to show that improvements had taken place. As lieutenant of the county, he received monthly returns of the amount of crime committed, and Farney, for its population, was lower in this respect than any other barony in the country. (Cheers.) There was less intoxication. According to the returns, it appeared fewer people had drank whiskey in Farney than in any other barony. Mr. Shirley had stated his intention to make some addition to the prizes for competition in the ensuing year. He had selected one most judicious one, namely, getting up a ploughing match. In saying this he spoke from experience, for he had ploughing matches going on at intervals for several years on his property, and often had as many as twenty ploughs going abreast. They gave prizes to farmers holding their own plough, to farmers' sons holding their own plough, and to farmers' servants holding the plough. They found it most useful, and an admirable arrangement for an agricultural society. (Hear, hear.) The exertions of the present successful candidates should be directed to prevent their places being taken next year by those whose health had been drunk as unsuccessful candidates. They had the blessing of a most excellent landlord; he had known him for years, and he could say for him that he was a most deserving, painstaking landlord. (Loud cheers.) They also had a most trusty, straightforward agent, and with such advantages they would go on and prosper. In conclusion, he would repeat what he before said, that they should go forth, determined to vie with each other in obtaining prizes, and in respect and affection towards a kind and generous landlord. (Cheers.)

Sir George Foster, M.P., said that the last toast given was the unsuccessful candidates. He begged to assure them that neither his honourable colleague nor himself belonged to that class. (Applause and laughter.) That was the sixth time he had the gratification of returning thanks at similar meetings. Upon those occasions he had more than his own share of that toast, for he had to return thanks on behalf of his honoured colleague, who was then present for the first time. They had before them a sample of himself and his oratory, and he hoped it would not be necessary for the future for him (Sir George Foster) to speak in his name. (Hear, hear.) He had spent the period of four apprenticeships in their barony and he had no reason to regret the courtesy and kindness he had met with. He only trusted that, when he was removed from the sphere of his labours, he who came after him would see he had done his best to gratify his feelings by endeavouring to improve the condition of those around him, and that he would meet with the same kindness and attention which he had always received from the men of Farney. (Cheers.)

The Chairman said he would next give them the health of a gentleman with whom they were well acquainted, who had been amongst them for the past sixteen years. He was thinking in what language he should express his satisfaction to Mr. Morant as an agent, and the feelings of the tenantry towards him; but his friend Colonel Leslie had exactly stated what he wished to convey; therefore he would content himself by giving them the health of Mr. Morant, the trusty and straightforward agent of the Shirley estate. (Cheers.)

Air—"He is a right good fellow."

Mr. Morant rose amidst loud cheers to return thanks. Having done so, he proceeded to read the following report of awards of prizes given on the Shirley estate, for the best cultivated farms for the year 1860:—

1st Class—Farms containing 40a., 10 competitors. 1st, William Davison, Drumgorone; 2nd, Patt Martin, Tyrnadrolagh; 3rd, James Kierns, Derrynaglough.

2nd Class—Farms containing 30a., 6 competitors. 1st, Samuel Mitchell, Clonseedy; 2nd, Paddy Mee, Greagnarogue; 3rd, Roger Braden, Ballycartlan.

3rd Class—Farms containing 20a., 8 competitors. 1st, William Lundy, Mullagherogheny; 2nd, John Trainor, Drumgurragh; 3rd, John White, do.

4th Class—Farms containing less than 20a., 8 competitors. 1st, James M'Gayhan, Deescart; 2nd, Pat Woods, Leitrim; 3rd, John Murray, Derrynaglough.

5th Class—Farms containing less than 8a., 9 competitors. 1st, Matthew Finegan, Corcreagh; 2nd, Daniel Nelson, Lessets; 3rd, Thomas Finegan, Greaghwillen; 4th, James Lamb, Corlea; 5th, Francis Murphy, Faraghy; 6th, James Girvey, Lessets.

Honorary Class—1st, Mr. William Lane, Derrylivan; 2nd, Mr. B. M'Entagart, Carickmacross.

As regards the general management of the farms, a good number of the prize holdings are in a very nice state of cultivation, and very creditable to the tenants, as also to the property; and this must be a great stimulant to their more careless and slothful neighbours to be up and doing, seeing the great benefit their improving neighbours are deriving from their improvements. To speak generally, I am bound to state that there is a general improvement going on over the property, so that in a few years it must tell its own tale in the prosperity of the tenantry.

There is one thing I was disappointed in. I expected to have seen more turnips, (not that the prize holdings were short), but I am speaking generally of the property, and I am afraid the tenants are beginning again to trust too much to their old but dangerous friend the potato. And I would recommend them for the future to sow more turnips, and a little less potatoes. At the same time I was glad to see that there is a great improvement in the cultivation of the turnip crop, as regards thinning, cleaning, &c., although the crop is bad this year—that is, general over the country.

The young clovers and grasses over the property are good, and the ground well and neatly laid down. Altogether I was highly delighted to see so great a change for the better since I had the pleasure of going over the property two years ago.

JOHN PRIMROSE.

Primrose Hill, November 3rd, 1860.

SHIRLEY ESTATE CATTLE SHOW, 1860.

1st Class—Bulls, 11 entries. 1st prize, Thomas Mee, Curkishduff; 2nd do, Thomas Finegan, Drumcarrow; 3rd do, John Callan, Lurgans. Commended—Thomas Mee, Curkishduff, Medal for the best animal in farmers' class—Thomas Mee, Curkishduff.

2nd Class—Cows, 21 entries. 1st prize, Thomas Mee, Carkishduff; 2nd do, George Archibald, Deescart; 3rd do, John White, Drumgunagh. Commended—Samuel Mitchel, Clonseedy.

3rd Class—3 year old heifers, 11 entries. 1st prize, Patk M'Mahon, Drumgeeny; 2nd, do, Richard Lundy, Ardragh; 3rd do, James Magahan, Deescart. Commended—Samuel Mitchel, Clonseedy.

4th Class—2 year old heifers, 22 entries. 1st prize, John Hoey, Dunoge; 2nd do, Thomas Finegan, Drumcarrow; 3rd do, Samuel Mitchel, Clonseedy. Commended—William Davidson, Drumgowna.

5th Class—5 year old heifers, 32 entries. 1st prize, Thomas Finegan, Drumcarrow; 2nd do, Samuel Mitchel, Clonseedy; 3rd do, Samuel Mitchel, Clonseedy. Commended—Patrick M'Mahon, Drumgeeny.

6th Class—Boars, 12 entries. 1st prize, Patrick Finegan, Carrickamore; 2nd do, Peter M'Quillen, Ummerafree; 3rd do, Thomas Mee, Curkishduff. Commended—Widow Fely, Lisawillen.

7th Class—Sows, 10 entries. 1st prize, Thomas Mee, Curkishduff; 2nd do, Patrick Mee, Greaghnarogue; 3rd do, Samuel Mitchel, Clonseedy; 4th do, John White, Drumgunagh. Commended—Thomas Conner, Ummerafree.

HONORARY STOCK.

Bulls—1st prize, Mr George Archibald, Deescart; 2nd do, Mr. John Kenny, Lurgans.

Cows—1st prize, George Morant, Esq, Shirley House; 2nd do, Mr J P Downs, Carrickmacross.

Two-year-old Heifers—1st prize, J T Holland, Esq; Bellevue; 2nd do, J T Holland, Esq, Bellevue; 3rd do, Mr J P Downs, Carrickmacross.

Sows—1st prize, Mr J P Downs, Carrickmacross.

There were also exhibited a brood mare and some first-class young horses by Mr. Lane, of Derrylavin, and some young horses belonging to Mr Thomas Wood, of Corduffkelly. Mr Lane also exhibited a lot of very well-bred lambs, and Mr John Crawly, of Carrickmacross, showed some very good ploughs and other agricultural implements.

The show ground was better fitted up this season than last, and there was a decided improvement in the stock in general. For an estate show it might challenge Ireland. Some of the tenants are making great exertions in improving their stock, as we find Mr Thomas Mee, of Curkishduff, has taken the medal for the best animal in the farmers' class, 4 prizes and one commendation; and Mr Samuel Mitchel, of Clonseedy, 4 prizes and 2 commendations; and both had stock exhibited in every class but one. In our opinion, the arrangements of the stock was complete.

Those reports had been drawn up by honest, conscientious men, who had no other interests to serve, and there had never been any dissatisfaction at any awards of the judges. The successful candidates had been spoken of by Mr. Shirley as being the cream of the cream, but the cream might become sour if they relaxed their efforts. (Laughter.) Much, undoubtedly had been done upon the estate, but there was a great deal more to be done in the general cultivation of the farms, in the trimming of fences, and, above all, in deep ploughing. (Hear, hear.) While out shooting recently upon the Bath estate, he saw four horses working one deep plough, and it occurred to him there were 100 acres on the Farney estate which would be the better for deep ploughing. The old Romans, who were good agriculturists, said there was nothing like *arare semper arare*. Though he did not dabble much in farming, he would say the more they turned up the virgin soil the better for themselves. (Hear, hear.) The present entertainment was only a part and parcel of one great system which Mr. Shirley had adopted on the estate. It was a system for bringing together the landlord and tenant, and making them understand that their interests were one and indivisible. (Hear, hear.) Polemics and politics were generally excluded from agricultural meetings, but at various agricultural meetings in England and Ireland he had seen it broken through. He might therefore be justified in breaking through it upon the present occasion. There had not been a single agricultural meeting in England for many months past but some allusion had been made, which was received with acclamation, to that body of men who had for their motto, "Defence, not defiance." He alluded to the British Volunteers. (Cheers.) He could not help but thinking that Ireland had been slighted and insulted by her Majesty's Government, in not permitting many thousands of the Irish to volunteer, as had been done in England, Scotland and Wales. (Hear, hear.) Irishmen had been distrusted and distrusted without reason. He did not mean to say they should arm the population *en masse*. That was not the case in England. It would be ridiculous to place arms in the hands of everyone in the country, but he conceived they had been insulted by being kept back while the English, Scotch, and Welsh were volunteering in defence of their hearths and homes. (Hear, hear.) Who ever dreamt of distrusting a soldier of the 18th Royal Irish? Who ever dreamt of distrusting a soldier of the 88th Connaught Rangers? Who ever thought that one of those men would turn traitors as they were marched up to the Redan? (Cheers.) The banners which hung above their heads were tokens of the loyalty of Farney men. They were the banners of the Farney yeomanry. (Cheers.) He asked was Ireland in a state of chronic rebellion? Government assumed they were, or they would have enabled them to become Volunteers as in England, Scotland, and Wales. (Hear, hear.) His feelings were very strong on this subject, and he could not help expressing himself as he had done. Their proper employment, however, was agriculture. They were met to celebrate the deeds of agriculture, and he trusted the time was far distant when they would be called upon to engage in war except in war with the land, in which the industrious farmer was certain to be victorious. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Morant again rose, and proposed "The health of Mrs. Shirley, and the wives and daughters of Farney."

Air—"Cheer, boys, cheer."

The toast was drunk with all the honours, the company standing, and loudly cheering for Mrs. Shirley.

Mr. E. P. Shirley, M.P., responded.

The health of the judges was then given, and responded to by Mr. Woods, of Stephenstown.

Sir George Foster, M.P., proposed "The health of Mr. St. Wallace Shirley, eldest son of Mr. Shirley, M.P."

The toast was cordially received, and Mr. Shirley, M.P., responded.

The toast of "Prosperity to Farney and the Press," were then given and responded to.

The proceedings, which were of a most interesting character, did not terminate until an advanced hour of the evening.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The opening meeting of the eighteenth session of this society was held last evening, in the Dining-hall. The attendance was very numerous, comprising not only members of the society and others immediately connected with the University, but many who have attained high distinction in professional, literary, and artistic pursuits. Among those present we observed the following:—

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Judge Kelly, the Very Rev. the Provost, Serjt. Sullivan, Rev. Dr. Graves, F.T.C.D; Rev. Professor Foley, Rev. Professor Shaw, Rev. Professor Ingram, F.T.C.D.; Mr. Longfield, M.P.; the Ven. Rev. Archdeacon Russell, Dr. Gayer, Q.C.; Master Fitzgibbon, John A. Walsh, Q.C.; Rev. Mr. Alcock, Mr. Harrison, barrister; Mr. Rolleston, Q.C.; Mr. P. O'Brien, Q.C.; the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, Rev. Mr. Spratt, Dr. Duncan, Rev. Mr. O'Connell, P.P.; Rev. Mr. Meyler, Rev. Sidney Smith, D.D.; Rev. Mr. Brady, Henry J. M'Farlane, J.P.; Rev. Dr. Wheeler, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C.; Rev. Mr. Gaffney, Judge Berwick, Judge Lynch, Mr. Norman, Q.C.; Mr. Hemphill, Q.C.; Mr. F. W. Brady, Q.C.; D. C. Heron, barrister.

His Excellency the Lord Chancellor and the other distinguished persons were received with enthusiastic cheers and repeated rounds of the Kentish fire.

The Right Hon. the LORD CHANCELLOR occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Auditor, Mr. F. C. Wills, B.A., came forward to deliver the opening address. He said that although the subjects upon which his predecessors usually dwelt, were well nigh exhausted, there was one subject which certainly was not—namely, the progress of the society. None of his predecessors could give a better account than he could of the number of the members belonging to the society and the success of the speaking. But not only was the area of speaking enlarged, but the general level of it was higher than in former years. They had, in fact, better speaking, more speakers, and larger audiences than formerly. The learned gentleman then dwelt at considerable length upon the main objects of the society, which were the study of history and the cultivation of oratory. He urged upon the members the necessity of not confining themselves exclusively to the study of ancient history. Ancient history, no doubt, was useful, but considerably more advantages were to be derived from the study of modern history, and especially from that of our own time, with which we were more immediately connected. By adhering to the study of ancient history alone we were liable to be led to wrong conclusions, because the organisation of the mind was different now from what it was many centuries ago, and the precepts and dogmas of the past should not now be received without hesitation. The learned auditor then referred to the law of progress, which he maintained, was in operation. It was formerly believed that the lives of writers like those individuals were confined to a certain period; that, in fact, all things were final, and that was impossible to continue the vigour of a nation to an unlimited period. Such was the opinion of many even now, but he did not exactly agree with these people. The downfall of nations was usually attributed to several causes: to the influence of individuals, the power of mobs, to over-population, to luxury and to overwork. With regard to the first of these causes it was clear that the power of individuals did not exist now as in the past. It was true that 90 per cent. of all the wars recorded in history were what might be called private wars, carried on on a great scale, and for the gratification of some king or ruler; and it was also true that the power of demagogues over the masses was great in ancient times, and even in modern times, as, for instance, in the time of the French revolution, but that was not the case now. The principle of self-government was extending itself every year. The enlightenment of the masses showed itself in one hundred ways, and every year it was becoming more strong and powerful. In this country even Parliament itself should give way before it. The nation was not now ruled by brute force, but by public opinion, and Ministers had learned to stake their reputations, not their heads. It was said, however, that the principle of progress which constituted the vitality of a nation would cease when it ceased to possess individuality, and that such was fast becoming the case in England and the other European nations. It was said that all men were becoming alike, and sinking to one level of mediocrity through the influence of public opinion. He did not hold this opinion, for although the assumption was true in some respects, it was not in others. In the several spheres of thought and action there was abundance of originality in our own day, as was evidenced by the researches of men of science, engineers and others. The great affairs of the world in our day were not carried on by the power or influence of individuals but by the combined energy and intellect of many. The subdivision of labour, too, contributed to the continuance of this law of progress. Every man might now be considered in some way a leader, and the world was not less under the control of individuals than it was. The learned gentleman then glanced at the question of over-population. The difficulty in that case was solved by the discovery of the new countries, which afforded an ample field for the labour and enterprise of those who could not remain at home; and as regards the prejudicial influence of overwork in factories and cities, that was clearly shown to be overrated from the fact that a few weeks' discipline was sufficient to convert the sooty artizan into a hardy and efficient soldier. The learned gentleman continued by expressing his belief that so long as civilisation should exist in any of the Continental nations of Europe, so long would it exist in England; and even should it so happen that the American Continent, in the course of time, was to become the depository of existing civilisation, still, from the intimate connection which would exist between America and England, the light of that renewed civilisation would again be reflected upon her shores. The learned gentleman resumed his seat loudly and heartily applauded.

Mr. Whiteside, M.P., then came forward to address the assembly, and was received with loud applause. He said—May it please your Excellency, my lord and gentlemen, I have to move the following resolution—"That the special thanks of the society be given to the auditor for his address, and that it be printed at the society's expense." A resolution of this kind it has been my good fortune and happiness to move on several occasions, and I am very happy to find that on the present occasion my young friends have not forgotten an old friend. (Applause.) The address which we have just heard has been spoken by one who has hereditary claims upon an assembly of Irishmen, and I think he has proved, by the address he has delivered, that talent and patriotism sometimes descend from father to son. (Cheers.) He has wisely informed your lordship of the state of the society—the numbers have increased, and the exchequer is full—(laughter)—an announcement which would be gratifying to the most ingenious financial Minister that ever lived. (Renewed laughter.) Gentlemen, these are two important facts, and as the auditor says we should stick to facts, I may mention another not less important or interesting. He has mentioned that the confidence bestowed on you by the ruling body of this University has not been misplaced, and that your discretion, your judgment, your industry, and ability have proved to the satisfaction of the heads of the University, and to the community, the value and the excellence of the Historical Society. (Applause.) The outline of the progress and prosperity of the society given by the auditor reminded me of our condition when I was passing through my undergraduate course. We held meetings where we could in the city, but we were forbidden to meet within these walls, and I look upon the change which has taken place in this respect through the instrumentality of the Historical Society, as one of the most pleasing proofs of that progress to which the learned auditor has so happily alluded. (Hear, hear.) It would not be possible nor becoming in me to allude at any length to the able address which he has spoken. The topics are too large and too difficult to dwell upon, but he has alluded to one subject upon which, the day before yesterday, I accidentally obtained some information. He has observed that the excellence of public speaking depends as much upon the audience as it does upon the speaker. That is quite true; and, although I do not believe that the learned auditor, considering the originality of mind he has displayed in his address, derived his theory from any second source, still I cannot help remarking that I saw it enunciated in a popular magazine which I happened to look into the other day. The writer of an article on oratory in this publication put the question, "What is the test of eloquence?" He answered the question, as critics generally do, and sometimes not correctly; but his first answer was by quoting the words which Fox is reported to have used, "that no good speech could ever bear to be reported," That is a very disagreeable fact, if true. (Laughter.) He next referred, as the better test, to the theory which Mr. Pitt is said to have invented or suggested—"That a man's eloquence depended more upon his audience than upon the speaker." With great respect for the learned research of the critic, that theory was not invented by Mr. Pitt; it was announced by Demosthenes more than 2,000 years before Mr. Pitt lived, and a very prudent observation it was on the part of Demosthenes—(laughter)—because, if an audience, by reason of their critical ear and acute judgment, know how to reward and how to approve of what is excellent and perfect, so, though in a less degree, an audience of gentlemen and scholars such as this University can furnish at a debate, may animate the genius of the speaker and reward him for his success. (Applause.) Therefore I entirely agree with the learned auditor that the art of speaking depends as much upon the audience as upon the speaker himself. (Hear, hear.) The particular point, however, which struck me upon this part of his discourse was this—that the very necessity which obliged him to write his admirable address is a test of the value of this institution, because a man who writes with care, and marks down his thought in good order, and classifies his facts and arguments when he has leisure, if he does that daily, tomorrow he will be qualified to debate with affluence and expose (a very pleasant task) his adversary with effect, and to reply with ability and skill. (Hear, hear.) The most impassionate and vehement orators that we have had are said to have acquired their mastery of language and their readiness of delivery, only by the most constant and persevering labour. Mr. Grattan, it is said, notwithstanding the severity of a winter's day, used to declaim to a hat suspended from a tree on the grounds of Tinnahinch—a proof of the necessity that exists for the laborious cultivation of the art of eloquence, and of the lengths to which the aspirants after fame will go. In addition to the other advantages which this society confers on its members, there is one of great importance. It is likely to correct the vices that are not uncommon in our country, and in other countries too—I mean the slip-slop and the slap-dash style of speaking. (Laughter.) These are not uncommon, and there is no place where the evils, incidental to such a style of speaking are more likely to be corrected than within the walls of the Historical Society. (Hear, hear.) Of all the blunders that a man can make, it is the supposition that he can stand up and address his fellow-men, off-hand and without preparation. For instance, the gentleman who has just spoken, I venture to say if his life were at stake, would not before he began to write his address have delivered it so full, or so accurately connected as he had done. It could not be done, and whenever you hear a man boasting of not having bestowed a thought upon what he was about to say, you may be sure it is not worth saying. (Hear, hear.) If you go back from modern orators to the old orators there is a lesson to be learned which, I have no doubt, you all have learned. The sufferings of the old orators in their probationary course may be imagined from the fact that it is related of Demosthenes that he buried himself in a cave, and only shaved half his face, lest he might be tempted to walk out, and so loose the time that he would otherwise have employed in studying his declamations; and if we believe Cicero, he has sketched for us all the peculiarities of the speakers of Ancient Rome. He tell us how one man did not speak, but barked. I have heard men that barked, and sometimes did more—tried to bite. (Laughter). He speaks of one man who had a bad voice, and another as having bad delivery; and so on. These are vices which, if you do not endeavour to eradicate, now that you have the opportunity, will remain with you through life. I may give an illustrious example of it. The greatest man, unquestionably, this University produced, whose knowledge was varied and profound, whose industry was prodigious, whose language was magnificent, who was worshipped by the great luminaries of his day—I mean Edmund Burke—failed to produce, as a speaker, the effect that now his thoughts, whenever and wherever uttered, produce. He failed to produce the effect he ought to have produced in Parliamentary debate, and why? Some say because he had brogue, others because his voice was harsh and disagreeable, and resembled the monotony of toneless keys. If he had practised and laboured as the orators of old are said to have done, in order to overcome greater difficulties, he might have produced as deep an impression upon the audience that he spoke to as he has upon the civilised world by the immortal productions of his pen. (Applause.) Let me instance another evil which I am sure you can correct—I call it the professional evil. I remember asking a gentleman one night what was doing in Parliament. He answered—"The lawyers have been hammering at them for two hours?" (Laughter.) No one knows what hammering is better than the Lord Chancellor, and no one bears it with greater patience. (Hear, hear.) What did that mean?—why that, according to his opinion, as a layman, the professional gentlemen were repeating over and over again a thing he was satisfied with hearing once. (Hear, hear.) It was a fact that one of the most eminent men that ever shone at the English bar, Sir James Scarlett, failed in the House of Commons. Some say he would not take the trouble to succeed; his own friends excused him on the score of vanity, but I believe the real truth to be that, being a man of the most acute, subtle, ingenious mind in his profession that ever lived, he had not learned to generalize and expand that acute intellect so as to grasp large and general subjects. (Hear, hear.) When I speak of our brogue, do not suppose that Scotchmen do not labour under some difficulty in that respect. I can give you an anecdote on that subject. I once asked an English gentleman what had passed during a certain debate. He told me the substance of what each gentleman said until he came to the Scotchman—and pointing to him he said—"As to what that gentleman said, I can't tell you, as I did not understand his lingo." (Laughter.) This circumstance should induce you, through the medium of this society, to endeavour and get rid of any peculiarities of accent and of delivery. (Hear, hear.) The learned auditor has closed his address with very just, and manly, and patriotic sentiments. He has trusted, and I agree in his expression of opinion, that a bright and happy future may compensate for the gloom and misery of the past. I hope so; and I think I may bring my observations to a close by saying that in no way can it be better done than by the cultivation of eloquence. For we have the authority of Cicero himself for this truth, that eloquence is the attendant of peace, the companion of prosperity and ease, the tender offspring of a well established and free constitution. That that is true we find if we look around us at the present day; for in every country in Europe where liberty is struck down, the voice of eloquence is silent, and where liberty revives the voice of eloquence is heard. I hope that voice may introduce into less happy countries than our own the blessings of order, justice, and well-ordered freedom, and that it may be always used by you to preserve the unspeakable blessings which we enjoy. (Loud and enthusiastic applause, amidst which the learned gentleman resumed his seat).

Master Fitzgibbon seconded the resolution. He said it was impossible to overrate the importance to the society of the manner in which the auditor had discharged his functions. The address of the auditor, in truth, might be regarded as an exhibition made by the society of the effects produced, and of the advantages conferred by it. He should be regarded as its chosen representative, and as an exponent of the improvement which it made during the preceding year. Therefore there was nothing more important to the wellbeing of the society than that the auditor should show how much he profited by it. It was unnecessary for him to say that the gentleman who had just addressed them had shown that he had largely profited by the existence of the society. He was called upon to deliver an essay on history, than which there could not be a more extensive subject presented to the consideration of any audience, and in that essay he had shown an amount of learning which, considering his age, he (Master Fitzgibbon) could not help regarding as wonderful. But, not only had he shown a large amount of historical knowledge, but he had also shown his ability to digest it. He quite concurred with some of the observations which the young gentleman had made, and he should say that that was the first evening he had ever seen or heard him. The expression to which he particularly referred was that public opinion was fast taking the place of physical force, and that men were becoming to be governed by public opinion, and not by arms. The fact could not but strike any one who studied the history of the past and of the present. Mr. Wills, the learned auditor, had shown in his essay that he fully appreciated the growth of public opinion; and he had also shown that he could measure the abuse of it, for there could be no greater tyrant than public opinion when uncontrolled and abused. The Historical Society, as it now existed, he was glad to say, was one of the controlling powers of this tyrant public opinion, for it enabled men to express their individual opinions, and when that could be done, no harm could arise from it to any one. That was the principle on which they acted. They allowed each man to express his opinions, and every man who asserted that principle, and felt that he was right, could afford to set public opinion at defiance. He should also say that he quite agreed with the learned auditor that a willing audience was a great encouragement to a speaker, and he felt that it was such to himself on that occasion, that being the first time he had ever addressed the Historical Society. When he was in college the greatest crime which he could commit was to belong to the Historical Society, or, in fact, to any other society; but that time had passed away, and he hoped it would never return. Master Fitzgibbon concluded by seconding the above resolution.

The Lord Chancellor, before putting the resolution, said he felt great pleasure in listening to the learned, suggestive, and instructive address which had been delivered by the auditor. Owing to circumstances he had not latterly been able to attend the meetings of the society, but he never heard an address delivered by any member of it more worthy of its regard, and more deserving of being received with acclamation. The resolution was then put and carried.

His Lordship then said that the next agreeable duty which devolved upon him was to confer upon the gentlemen who distinguished themselves in the society the medals which had been allotted for them. He then called out the following gentlemen, and presented them with their testimonials:—J W Rynd, F C Wills, auditor of the society; W Gerald Fitzgibbon, silver medal for oratory; Mr. Orpen, first medal in history; Mr. Kirkpatrick. The prize for the prose essay was given to "Ignoto."

Serjeant Sullivan then rose and proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the honour conferred upon the society by his presence. The learned gentleman continued to say that a great honour had that evening been conferred upon the society by his Excellency, who had stooped from his high position to give it that great encouragement which his presence could not fail to give. The members of the Historical Society could not but fully appreciate this circumstance, for his Excellency was one who, in addition to his other distinguished and high attainments, which had won for him universal esteem, possessed those which the society delighted to honour—namely, the qualities of a ripe and good scholar. The presence of his Excellency there was a signal proof of the earnest desire which he always manifested to advance the cause of literature and education, and, in fact, everything which could widen the boundaries and strengthen the foundations of knowledge among them. The vicissitudes of the Historical Society were numerous and severe. But how great a contrast was presented between that night, when the society met in the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the head of the University, from that night when, in times long gone by, one of the proudest of its ornaments had to look for refuge outside the walls of the University, and there seek vent for its invective and indignant remonstrance! How consoling would it have been to the band who then protected the independence of the society, if they could have looked into futurity, and seen the reception and the attendance with which it was honoured that night, and if they could have been allowed to witness that halo which was thrown around the exertions and efforts of the society by the cheering and encouraging presence of the Lord Lieutenant. But the Historical Society should always bear in mind that it was in duty bound to prove itself worthy of the high and distinguished honour which was conferred upon it, and he was sure that it would never fall behind its present position, but that it would continue in its course of constancy, energy, and perseverance. He would not delay the meeting with any further remarks, but merely conclude by saying, that to himself and to every member of the society it must afford the highest gratification to adopt the resolution.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried.

The Lord Chancellor, observing upon the resolution, said he might be permitted to thank his Excellency, in the name of two Historical Societies, for he was a member of the one which was closed in 1815, and of that which was re-opened in 1844. He perceived there was one before them who was also present at the last session of the former Historical Society—he alluded to the Very Rev. Archdeacon Russell, who could not but recollect the final question discussed at it, and which was, whether the society should be dissolved or not. They were then oppressed by the chilling weight of high authority, and unfortunately, too, they were torn by internal distractions. It was with great difficulty that they endeavoured to rally their companions and to revive the society. Archdeacon Russell well recollected their exertions after the final vote had been given upon the question. They failed, however, because at the time it was impossible for them to succeed. But they then went into the outer world, and found the means to carry on an external society for a while which supplied the want of one within those walls. Now, however, their society appeared under better auspices; it was well organised, well supported, and honoured by such learned and able men as the auditor who had addressed them, and in their name, and in the name of the Historical Society, he tendered his Excellency his sincerest thanks. (Cheers.)

His Excellency then came forward, and was received with loud and enthusiastic applause. He said—My Lord Chancellor and gentlemen, when I was favoured with an invitation, as kind as it was respectful, to attend this meeting of the Historical Society of Trinity College, I stated two things: one that I should be very glad, indeed, to come; the other that I could only come in the strict character of a listener. I mean to adhere to that determination, and in but a very slight degree to depart from the performance of the character I have assumed. In my capacity as listener, I have been amply rewarded by the instructive, reasoning, and eloquent address of your auditor, and if I should appear to trespass for a moment beyond those far more agreeable acoustic functions to which I propose to confine myself, it is just to tell you with what deep sincerity I appreciate the honour which has been to me so agreeably proposed, so generously received, and the hearty kindness of your entire reception. (Applause.) Well, indeed, gentlemen, I may congratulate myself that I am not called upon to provoke any further contrast with the genius and eloquence of which your society through so many years has been the honoured depository, and which has received such frequent, though not wholly uninterrupted echoes within these classic walls. Happy, beyond dispute, should I be if, by any humble instrumentality of mine, I could establish any more intimate connection between those who are governed and those who govern the community; or, to localise my ideas in plain terms, between the Castle and the College. (Applause.) I felt it was only by at once accepting your courteous invitation that I could in any degree appropriate to myself the boast once uttered by an English Minister—

"Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni;
Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol jungit ab urbe."

(Applause.) It is, indeed, a great additional pleasure to stand here within the noble precincts of Trinity College—beneath the august forms of her ermined judges, her sainted prelates, her fervid orators, aye, and I hope ere long, too, in the immediate neighbourhood of the statues of her inspired bards. (Loud applause.) Pleasant it is to do this at a time when the native pursuits of the place are showing such a large increase of efficiency and expansiveness; when this College, to all her old elements of renown, is adding new cycles of instruction, and when she is sending forth relay upon relay of her sons to fresh theatres of action, to regions yet unexplored. *Super Garamentas et Indos*. (Applause.) I have then, gentlemen, to again thank you, and I take my leave of you with the most cordial good wishes for the continued credit and fame of this especial institution, and with the heart-felt prayer—*floreat Academia*. His Excellency retired amidst enthusiastic plaudits.

The proceedings then terminated.

WALDENSIAN AID SOCIETY.

A meeting in aid of the funds of this society, was held yesterday, in the Pillar-room of the Rotundo—The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of ST. PATRICK'S in the chair.

The Rev. F. H. Snow Pendleton, late British chaplain at Monte Video, attended as a deputation, in order to give an account of the missionary work of the Waldensian Church in Italy, and also particulars respecting the Waldensian settlement in America.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer,

The Chairman said he wished to inform the meeting that his Grace the Archbishop would have been present amongst them that day, had he not been detained by other engagements which he was unable to leave. However, the meeting and its objects had his entire concurrence and countenance.

The Rev. Dr. Moran addressed the meeting, and explained the objects for which they had assembled together. He referred to the many persecutions which the Waldensian people had undergone, and how they had still struggled to preserve their primitive faith in all its purity. Although, hitherto, they had beed reserved in themselves, these poor people were now beginning to emerge from the trials and difficulties which had ever beset them.

The Rev. Mr. Pendleton next came forward, and in the course of a lengthy but interesting address, pleaded ably the cause in whose behalf he had come forward to obtain the assistance of the citizens of Dublin. He proceeded to give an account of the state of Italy in connexion with the Waldensian people. This race could be traced to the 4th century, and even to the times of the Apostles. They were really the descendants of the primitive church; and, notwithstanding all they had suffered, they had never abandoned their original faith, which was wholly Protestant. The rev. gentleman concluded that from the peculiar position in which these people stood, and the opening which was at present made for them by the recent affairs in Italy, they were the only and the best means by which that country would be evangalised. They appeared to be the people who could most successfully accomplish this great work. They consisted of about 24,000 or 25,000 souls, and, notwithstanding their limited numbers, and the trials they had encountered, they had borne bravely through them, for the hand of God was with them. A very great change had come over the Waldensians even since 1859, for then no great opportunity had arisen for their going forth amongst the Italians, but now, in 1860, when the land had been thrown open by the great Garibaldi, these people were emerging from their retreat, and would ultimately work out the evangelisation of Italy. The rev. gentleman then referred to the deficiency which existed in the funds of the society, in reference to the Waldensian College in the Vallies, where students were educated to act as missionaries. He said that much of the money for the building of this institution had already been made up, but a small amount still remained unpaid.

At the close of Mr. Pendleton's address he was warmly applauded.

The Rev. Mr. Hall next addressed the meeting.

The Doxology having been sung, the proceedings terminated.

THE SIEGE OF SPOLETO.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

SPOLETO, Nov. 9.—I seize the opportunity afforded me by my visit to this ancient and celebrated city to send you authentic particulars of that important event in modern military history—the siege and surrender of Spoleto. I have collected, on the spot, the best information obtainable concerning the incidents of the attack and defence, and especially concerning the condition and exploits of the garrison, which consisted of between 600 and 700 men, of whom one-half were Irish, the others a medley of Germans, Swiss, Papal gendarmes, and a few Franco-Belgians. The rocca, or citadel of Spoleto, stands upon a pinnacle, just above the town, or, it should rather be said it occupies the summit of the steep hill up one of the sides of which the town stretches, the uppermost houses coming up to within a few yards of the fort itself. On the other side of the fort the ground falls abruptly into the deep narrow gorge which separates the hill from the opposite mountain. Across this ravine passes the celebrated aqueduct and bridges of La Torre, one of the curiosities of that part of Italy. The fort itself is a massive oblong building, formerly tenanted by convicts condemned to hard labour, but at the present time occupied by upwards of 600 prisoners from Ancona and Castelfidardo, who will, I understand, shortly be released and sent back to Rome, there to increase the charges already weighing heavily on the Pope's impoverished treasury. The convicts were removed some time ago to make room for the Papal garrison. The fort is environed by a stout rampart, of less strength, however, than the walls of the building itself, which are exceedingly thick and solid, and capable of offering considerable resistance to any but regular siege artillery. The besieged had three guns, two on a platform above, overlooking the town, and one below, placed in an embrasure on the left of the outer gate of the *enceinte*, so as to command the road leading up to it. They are iron guns, of no great range, but still serviceable. The smallest of the three, in the embrasure by the gate, was the only one that did any execution, and that in the manner I shall presently state. The Piedmontese arrived at Spoleto about 5 in the morning. They were between 2,000 and 3,000 strong—nearer to the former than to the latter number—and they had with them one battery of field artillery, consisting like all the Piedmontese batteries, of 6 guns. Major O'Reilly who commanded the garrison, said, in his report to the Papal Government, that the enemy opened fire from four batteries. He doubtless means four guns, which did, in fact, open fire, before 5 in the morning, from a ridge at about 2,000 yards from the fort. This ridge is on the opposite side of the town to that on which the fort stands; a few scattered pine-trees indicate the spots where the guns were placed; the fire was over the town, the range was rather a long one, and those projectiles which struck the fort did not tell much on the hard stone. The guns were afterwards moved rather lower down and nearer to the fort. But after carefully visiting the whole of the citadel, I can find no traces of a really heavy fire. Here and there are marks of shot, but no serious damage was done, and the report above referred to greatly exaggerates it. The fire lasted for a couple of hours, was then suspended for about two more, to try to come to terms, then recommenced, and finally ceased at about half-past 5 in the evening. When the Piedmontese first opened fire from the pinetree ridge, the garrison replied from their two larger guns, but finding that their balls fell short they soon stopped, and those guns were silent during the rest of the day. Mr. O'Reilly discovers, in his report, that the Piedmontese opened fire from a fifth battery in the afternoon. Let him make out as many batteries as he pleases, there were but six guns to compose the whole of them. He says there were several battalions of Bersaglieri; there was one, no more. The gate and adjacent walls "*crivellati*," riddled with balls, exist, as far as the damage goes, only in the imagination of the ex-commandant of Spoleto. The fact is that the whole thing was a farce; there was very little attack, and still less defence. Without being entirely a fiction, the report of the commandant of Spoleto is an enormous exaggeration. To read it, one would imagine there had been a fierce bombardment and desperate struggle. The evidence I have obtained from several different persons, all of whom were in the town before, during and after the siege, and whose testimony I find to agree in all essential points, quite convinces me, in conjunction with what I have seen with my own eyes, that the defence of Spoleto was a very shabby affair; in fact, that it was almost entirely passive, the garrison keeping themselves well covered behind their strong walls and in their casemated defences, and allowing the Piedmontese to fire away. The Piedmontese, on their part, knowing that the garrison could not ultimately escape them, did not press the siege with much vigour. They doubtless knew from the townspeople that the defenders were chiefly mere recruits and civilians, of no account as regular soldiers and subject to extremely little discipline; so they took the thing pretty easily, and, indeed, the attempt to force the gate was a mere throwing away of life, without the slightest advantage to be gained. Had it not been made, the fort would equally have surrendered, simply because it had not within itself the elements of resistance. It had ammunition, and provisions, and bedding, and clothing, and also strong walls, and it might very well have protracted its defence, but few of its officers were soldiers, and most of its soldiers were unwilling for their work. The Italians were positively disaffected and threatened their foreign comrades to blow up the powder magazine if they did not give in. Most of the Irish asked nothing better than to escape from the service and from the country, and, as regards the rest of the garrison—the motley crew of Germans, French, Swiss, and Belgians—they were few in number and of little worth. The Piedmontese General might have contented himself with occasionally sending a shot into the fort, and with allowing the Bersaglieri, 300 of whom had crossed the ravine, to establish themselves in the brushwood on its further side, to pick off any imprudent Paddy or rash Switzer who showed his head above the ramparts. The place must have fallen of itself, by reason of the discord, inexperience, want of discipline, and absence of a real motive to fight that existed within. However, in the afternoon, a company of Bersaglieri made a dash at the entrance, preceded by sappers with axes. They were either unconscious of, or despised the embrasure on one side of the gate, from which peered forth a gun, which gun was loaded with grape. As they approached the fort (after emerging from the streets of the town) they were under musketry from the ramparts, and two or three fell, then they turned a corner and dashed up the short road leading to the door. The first discharge of grape overthrew some 15 or 18, but, nothing daunted, the others pressed on, and some scrambled like cats up the wall on either side of the gate. Here they were exposed to the whole fire from the ramparts. But the outer gate was too strong to be demolished by a few hatchets, and with the rapidity that was necessary, and had it been forced, there was another at right angles to it, on the left, just as you get in. In short, the attempt had better not have been made. The heaviest loss of the Piedmontese was at this place, from two rounds of grape and the musketry close at hand. The assaulting party was not numerous; the Grenadiers were in support, but were little exposed to fire. The whole loss of the Piedmontese on that day was, according to the evidence I have here obtained, under 100 men. The report of the Papal officer talks of 100 dead and 300 wounded. The enemy's loss is generally estimated according to one's own wishes. On the same authority the loss of the garrison is stated at three killed and ten wounded, which agrees with my information and seems almost miraculously small when we read in Mr. O'Rielly's report, of "the fire from four batteries," the "uninterrupted fire of the Bersaglieri," the "hail of balls under which ammunition, biscuit, and water had to be carried to the soldiers" on the ramparts, "the struggle that lasted for 12 hours without an interval," &c. Seven hours are nearer the truth, and the struggle, except for the incident at the gate, little exceeded the calibre of a skirmish. However, if we take up a volume of the reports of defeated commanders, we shall find that similar exaggerations are pretty habitually used to cover their reverses, especially when these are due to their own incapacity or to the inefficiency of their soldiers.

Upon the testimony of the Spoletans themselves, I am happy to be able to say that the Hibernian half of the garrison was not guilty of any very serious excesses during the three days it passed there before the siege. They were not bad fellows, my informants assured me; they did not ill-treat the inhabitants, nor were they generally violent, except when drunk, but then, I was told, "*erano tremendi*,"—they were tremendous. The Germans and Swiss were described to me as being much more insolent and aggressive and offensive to the people—of the Germans, especially, they spoke with shuddering. The Irish were more remarkable for their propensity to strong drinks, for disturbances among themselves, and for a total absence of discipline. The Spoletans—especially one or two whom I have fallen in with, who themselves formerly served as soldiers and have some practical knowledge of military matters—seem to consider them as large, fine-looking, but very unfortunate infants, whose physical growth and power are far ahead of their moral developement, and who had been inveigled into a position for which they had neither taste nor training to qualify them. They were turbulent and noisy, and had a rooted aversion to drill, with which, however, it appears that their officers did not greatly harrass them. Neither do the latter seem to have possessed much control over them. "When there was a parade," said one of my informants, "a number of them squatted down upon the ground, and refused to fall in, to the great annoyance of their officers, some of whom I saw persuading them and even giving them *bajocchi* to induce them to rise and take their places in the ranks." I tell you this as it was told to me. There was much discontent and insubordination. A number of the Irish were in great affliction, always weeping, (*sempre piangendo*), and refused to do duty, saying that they had not come out to be soldiers. I asked the person who told me this what it was supposed that they did come out for. His answer was that the Irish spoke extremely little Italian, and that no inhabitant of Spoleto spoke Irish—a reciprocal deficiency which rendered communication difficult; but, he added, the report in the town was that many of them had been brought to Italy, to work as they thought, upon railways. This was exactly what he told me, without any leading questions on my part, and you will observe that it agrees with what has been already stated in other quarters. I inquired about the way in which they were rationed. In that respect, I was assured they had nothing to complain of; they had coffee and milk and bread or biscuit in the morning, a good meat dinner, and more coffee and biscuit in the evening. My informant nevertheless, seemed to pity them in this respect. "They had what would have been superabundant rations for Italians," he said, "but, poor fellows, it was little enough for them, for they had wonderful appetites, and complained grievously of short commons." Doubtless they missed the "praties," and were unused to the light diet which contents an Italian who will go for hours on a small cup of coffee (or of roasted corn made up as coffee) and a mouthful of bread. And my intelligent friend recapitulated with much gesticulation and simple-minded astonishment the *menu* of the Irish officers' usual breakfast at the *cafe*, which certainly was an extremely solid meal. The Irish soldiers were described to me as, for the most part, very fine men, but without anything military about them beyond the fact of their wearing uniforms and carrying arms in the use of which many of them were totally unskilled. Few of them knew how to march. Among the officers was one who was known in Spoleto as No. 36, from his wearing that number on the front of a peakless forage cap. He had been in the Crimea, for he was recognised by a Piedmontese officer who had known him there, and, as far I can make out, he wore a British uniform—at least, I am told that his dress was a dark military frock and a red sash.

There appears to have been a great quantity of stores in the fort—a great deal of small-arm ammunition, biscuit, pork, rum, clothing, and blankets. A breach had been made in the ramparts, with the intention, I was told, of filling it up with a little fort or tower; but somehow, when the breach was made the fort did not get built, and Mr. O'Reilly mentions in his report that he filled it up with bales of blankets. The wall has since been repaired. The capitulation was not finally settled until some three hours after dark, and the garrison remained where they were until morning. The last shadow of discipline having disappeared, they seem to have had a regular orgie, and to have played havoc with the provisions. At least, a person who was in the fort early the next day tells me the ground was strewed with biscuit, and that some of the men came out bearing with them pieces of bacon or pork for future consumption. As to the rum, those who saw them march, or stagger, out in the morning say that there cannot be the least doubt of their having made extremely free with it. A double line of Piedmontese was drawn up for them to pass between, and the open space just below the citadel was crowded with Spoletans, who hissed them as they made their inglorious exit. Beyond this well-merited demonstration they had no insult or ill-usage to complain of. Only one unfortunate affair occurred, of which I think some mention has already been made in print. One of the prisoners, who was very drunk, could not be kept in order, and, after otherwise misconducting himself and behaving with great violence, he seized the musket of a Piedmontese soldier, and endeavoured to wrest it from him. The Piedmontese (as an eye-witness of the affair assures me) behaved with great forbearance and good humour, and did all he could to get rid of his troublesome assailant, but at last becoming irritated, probably by the other's violence and obstinacy, he ran his bayonet through him and killed him. I do not know whether this was the third man reported as killed by the Irish Papal commander. Within the precincts of the fort I was shown the place where two others are buried.

From the above particulars, which I have taken pains to sift, and of the substantial correctness of which I have no doubt, you will discern that the affair of the 17th of September at Spoleto was a mere burlesque upon a siege, and served but to display the utter inefficiency of the garrison. It would have been better to have surrendered at once, since the commandant knew, by a despatch of the Pope's Minister of War, that he had no succour to expect. If life was to be sacrificed without possibility of ultimate success, the place might certainly have been held much longer against the force then before it, and surrender have been restored to, with a better grace, only when siege artillery was brought up. As it was, a middle course was adopted, which was the very worst that could have been devised, which gained no credit, served no purpose, and cost a number of lives—although not so many, fortunately, as Mr. O'Reilly imagined or represented. Nothing, certainly, could be more complete or miserable than the failure and break down of the Irish contingent to the Pope's harlequin army. It would be very unjust, however, to consider this to be in any degree a stain on the gallant Irish nation, whose impetuous courage and many excellent military qualities every one must recognise and admire. The same ignominious disasters might, and no doubt would have fallen to the lot of any body of men no matter of what nation, similarly recruited, and deceived and neglected, and sent into the field without the training and education which make the soldier. The shame falls not on Ireland, but on those who ensnared unwilling recruits to prop a bad cause.

The prisoners of war now in the fort of Spoleto are chiefly Italians. They look rather shabby and ragged, as prisoners are apt to do, but are well treated and sufficiently fed. Spoleto is now garrisoned by National Guards, with very little appearance of uniform, and by about a dozen Piedmontese gendarmes, fine-looking well-behaved old soldiers, who are much liked by the inhabitants.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday evening, at eight o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Sussex-place, Kingstown, Professor Stone gave his first entertainment, illustrative of the principles and phenomena of electro-biology. The audience, although not very numerous, was highly respectable, and the majority of the experiments, which were performed on persons who volunteered to come forward for that purpose from amongst those assembled, were attended with considerable success, and were warmly applauded. Professor Stone will give another entertainment this evening at eight o'clock, which will be the last opportunity the inhabitants of Kingstown will have of witnessing his very amusing experiments prior to his departure for America.

The body of the unfortunate man Edwards, who was drowned on Tuesday, has not yet been found. Several boats went out yesterday to the place where the accident occured, in the hope of finding it, but, as yet, their labours have been unattended with success.

The Himalaya troop ship, with the City of Dublin Artillery on board, is hourly expected to arrive at Kingstown, from Portsmouth.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN NAPLES.

NAPLES, 17TH, (VIA MARSEILLES).—Insurrectionary movements continue in the provinces of the Abruzzi, and have partly risen in insurrection.

The *Pays* says five Neapolitan provinces are in a state of siege, caused by the movement of anti-annexationists.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 17, VIA MARSEILLES.—The Piedmontese have occupied Serivente, and are marching upon the territory of Ponte Corvo. Cardinal Antonelli has protested against this fresh invasion of Roman territory. General Goyon has intimated to the Piedmontese to evacuate Serivente. Gaeta still resists, and its reduction offers difficulties.

AUSTRIA.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The *Patrie* says Austria is able to send an army of observation into Transylvania, on the Moldo-Wallachian frontiers.

FRANCE.

The rumour is still prevalent that Count de Morny is going to Rome on a special mission, with an autograph letter from the Emperor.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The Marquis de Nuraflores has been appointed special ambassador at Rome.

The Queen has presented a rich sword to General Goyon.

PROMOTION FOR SERVICES IN CHINA.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 20.—Unattached, to be Captain, without purchase, Lieutenant Rogers, from 44th Foot; Lieutenant Benslem, from 64th.

BOMBAY MAIL.

Advices by the overland mail are to October 27th. A Calcutta journal has announced the probability of an immediate reduction of 25 per cent. in the duties on cotton piece goods, yarns, and twists, with improved modes of levying the duty.

The Bombay import and export markets have been remarkably quiet during the preceding fortnight; prices remaining, for the most part, unaltered. Cotton yarns maintained the recent advance. The demand for all descriptions of iron active.

Telegraphic advices from England, under date of September 20, had put a stop to transactions in cotton. Freights had a downward tendency, owing to free arrivals, and the little inducement to ship produce at current prices.

The general news from India by the present mail is unimportant.

The Bombay journals speak of the satisfactory progress of the Volunteer movement. The difficulty of natives seeking admission was much felt, but it had been decided that the Bombay Rifle Corps should consist of European Volunteers only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The next examination of Candidates in Sandhurst will be held during the week which commences 17th December, 1860.

The Government has been pleased to approve of Mr. Graham Seymour as Consul at Glasgow for the Argentine Confederation.

The London Discount Company passed a resolution yesterday for winding up voluntarily.

The next division of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada will be 8½ per cent.

Sir James Brooke sailed yesterday for the seat of his government at Sarawak. His health is completely re-established.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Cumberlege, her Majesty's Consul at Tampico, is announced.

Sir F. Head had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle yesterday at the Colonial Office.

Mr. John Pickering, of Leeds, had an interview with Lord Palmerston yesterday, and exhibited the prize design for the new Literary Institution and School of Science and Art.

The election for the new Italian Parliament is expected to come off between the 1st and 10th of next January.

Colonel Ladonni, who has arrived in this country for the purpose of entering into negociations for the manufacture of English ordnance for the Sardinian Government, has obtained permission to prove the guns and mortars at the Government butts at Woolwich.

A circular from the War-office, issued yesterday, directs the attention of officers commanding rifle corps to the improper and unserviceable state, in many instances, in which the arms of volunteers had been found on inspection, arising from dirt, rust, &c.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

Foreign-Office, Nov. 17.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Antonio Mathe as Consul at Belize, for the Republic of Guatemala.

Foreign-Office, Nov. 19.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Graham Gilmour as Consul at Glasgow, for the Argentine Confederation.

St. James' Palace, Nov. 15.—The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Hon. Lord Foley, to appoint Francis Charteris Wemyss, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Wiltshire Militia, one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Francis Wheatley, Esq., resigned.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Nov. 20.

UNATTACHED.

To be Captains without purchase—Lieutenant Robert Montresor Rogers, from the 44th Foot; Lieutenant Nathaniel Burslem, from the 67th Foot; Nov. 20.

100th Foot—Ensign John Worthy Chaplin, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bleasby, appointed to the 90th Foot; Nov. 20.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Nov. 20.

NOTICE—The next examination of candidates for admission to Sandhurst will be held during the week which commences 17th December, 1860.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

REAL SEAL FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS.

Owing to the increased demand for the above very fashionable, and at this season of the year almost indispensable, articles of dress, I have just completed an extensive purchase of these goods from the largest importer of furs in the kingdom.

The skins have been finely prepared and finished, and the forms and shapes cut to my own patterns, taken from Paris models.

Purchasers will find an immense assortment of every size, and at the most moderate prices.

JOSEPH MANNING,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following is from a correspondent writing from Paris on Monday evening:—

The telegraph, it seems, had exaggerated the number of Neapolitans who had sought refuge in the Papal territory. The number is now stated at 16,000. A convention has been signed between General Goyon (what has France to do with it?) and Cialdini, in virtue of which these brave fellows will be punished for running which these brave fellows will be punished for running away by being sent home. How dreadfully severe! It would be curious to know in what capacity and in whose name M. de Goyon signed this convention.

Garibaldi's volunteers are said to be greatly dissatisfied with the terms offered them by Victor Emmanuel—two years' service from the present time, three months' pay in advance, and three months to spend it in. The officers all want to keep their rank and join the regulars, but the papers state that considerable weeding must take place, as many are as incompetent to command as they are unwilling to obey.

The French Government still keep up a large force all along the north-eastern frontier, from Lille as far as Metz. That line of frontier is protected by no less than six large fortresses and many small ones, the principal being Lille, Valenciennes, Douai, Cambrai, Maubeuge, and Landrecies; it is guarded by 14 regiments of infantry, say 2,400 men each, 33,600; 4 battalions of Foot Chasseurs, 4,000; 5 regiments of cavalry, 6,400; 2 regiments of artillery, 4,800; 1 ditto engineers, 300; military train, ouvriers d'administration, &c., 2,500; giving a total of 54,300 men. The whole of this force is under the command of Marshal MacMahon, 2 generals of division, 8 generals of brigade. The troops are brigaded only on paper, but are so distributed that within two days they could readily form active divisions, the necessary staffs being on the spot, and the troops being provided with all their campaigning *materiel tentes, d'abri*, commissariat carts (in lieu of the old-fashioned mess carts strapped on mules or horses), &c. I am not informed of the precise strength of Marshal Canrobert's corps, which guards the frontier from Metz to Besançon; as the country is more open and is less protected by fortresses, it should be numerous, and though brigaded on paper the troops must be scattered in smaller towns, and would take longer to collect into fighting divisions.

The *Patrie*, which has lately been favouring its readers with its notions about China, is in ecstacies at having discovered a great analogy between the institutions of the Celestial and those of the French Empire. Nowhere except in France is centralisation carried to such a pitch as in China. The Minister of the Interior at Pekin pulls the wires by which the movements of the mandarins are guided, just as M. Billault directs the movements of the prefects from Paris. Universal suffrage alone is wanting to make the resemblance complete. No doubt the "progress of civilisation" which French bayonets invariably promote, will introduce that latest improvement, and then the Chinese, as far as "institutions" are concerned, will have nothing to envy in the French. As it is, the *Patrie* thinks that the French might envy some things in the Chinese, and among them none more than the *Official Pekin Gazette*, which the *Patrie* informs us completely throws even the *Moniteur* into the shade. "That paper," the *Patrie* tells us, "is organised, administered, and written with a skill which those most versed in the mechanism of the press could not but be proud of." The *Patrie* then kindly gives us some particulars of "mechanism" which excites its admiration:—"The administrators of the *Gazette* cannot make any change in the official part, even through an involuntary mistake, without running the risk of being beheaded. That severity of which an example is given from time to time keeps up among the public officers in almost time keeps up among the public officers in almost religious respect for all that appears in the *Official Gazette*." Here is a hint for M. Billault, whose warnings and suspensions have not had the effect of inspiring due respect for whatever appears in the *Moniteur*, or even in the *Constitutionnel*. The execution of M. Grandguillot, for instance, would create a certain sensation, but nothing short of that measure, I am afraid, would induce the public to believe in the *Constitutionnel*.

A correspondent, dating from Paris, Nov. 20, says:—

The *Constitutionnel* affects to treat with levity the notion of the Emperor becoming one day the head of the Church in France, and uniting in his own person absolute power in spirituals as in temporals. This innovation is, as I previously mentioned, advocated in a pamphlet which Dentu has issued, and which is from the pen of a journalist named Cayla, whose conclusions are as follows:—

"Victoria of England is Queen and Pope (*Reine et Papesse*).

"The King of Prussia is King and Pope.

"The Protestant Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation exercise at the same time political and religious power.

"In Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, the Kings are Popes.

"Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, is Czar and Pontiff.

"Otho of Bavaria is King and Pope at Athens.

"The Sultan of the Turks is Emperor and Pope.

"And we must add that in nearly all these States, especially in England and Prussia, the union of the two powers has promoted the development of the national instincts and of liberty.

"Does not England enjoy constitutional immunities?

"Is not Prussia at the head of German Liberalism?

"What is useful for others will be good and useful for our dear France, a land so fertile in all grand and generous ideas. Then the name, then, of the country and of the nation will; in the name of religion, endangered by ambitions which have no longer any reason for their existence; in the name of human progress inaugurated in 1789—in the name of tolerance and free will—the two great laws of modern times, in the name of the security of all, and of peace—let the head of the State at last unite in one and the same grasp the political power and the administration of public worship. Let the political Government in future have no longer two distinctive centres—Paris and Rome,—that is to say two centres of civilisation and of *obscurantism*. Let the French clergy, as the only body combining the science and the morality necessary to direct public worship, no longer receive its inspirations from abroad, but from its conscience and its patriotism. The priest should be above all a citizen, and serve the State which pays him. Rome is a factitious country; the moment is come to declare for France."

M. Cayla affirms that the arrangement which he proposes has prompted the cause of liberty in all countries where it has been adopted.

To the disappointment of his readers, however, he has forgotten to show how far it has produced that effect in Russia and Turkey, which are, perhaps, the countries where his idea is carried out in its completest form.

AUSTRIA.

By correspondence, dated Vienna, Nov. 17, we learn:—

The Emperor and Empress left Vienna this morning, and, should all go well, her Majesty will be at Antwerp on the 22nd inst. According to the present arrangements the Emperor is to spend the night of the 18th at Munich, and that of the 19th at Bamberg. In the last-mentioned city her Majesty will take leave of the Emperor, and continue her journey by way of Mayence and Cologne to Belgium. On quitting Bamberg his Majesty will go to Stuttgard to see the King of Wurtemberg. Our political *quidnuncs* are inclined to attach some importance to the Emperor's journey to Bavaria and Wurtemberg, but it is not likely that the meeting of the German sovereigns will be attended with any important result. The suite of the Empress is composed of Count Nobili (the Lord Steward), the Princess Taxis and Countess Hunyady (Ladies of the Bedchamber), Prince Windischgratz (the son of the Field-Marshal), Count Mittrowski, and Lieutenant-Colonel Count Hunyady, a physician, a priest, and some 22 persons of lower degree. Almost all the members of the Imperial family have come to Vienna to take leave of the Empress, who is said to be extremely depressed. When the voyage to Madeira was first proposed it was generally believed that the little Princess Gisella would accompany her mother, but persons attached to the court say that the Empress, being mindful of what happened at Pesth four or five years ago, expressed a disinclination to take on herself such a heavy responsibility. The Victoria and Albert is to be at Antwerp on the 21st instant.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is still here, and it is said he is to be made Viceroy of the "Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom," as the Austrian Government is pleased to call Venetia and the Duchies of Mantua and Gonzaga. On the 15th instant the Committee of the Tyrolese Artists caused a *Te Deum* to be sung in the cathedral at Innspruck, but it must be supposed that the new statutes have not been well received by the people at large, as there have been no non-official festivities. The members of the Municipal Councils of Gratz and Cilli have demanded permission to retire from office, and the local papers tell us that the "fathers" of the city will follow their example should a statute *à la Styrienne* be given to the province of Lower Austria. The Prague papers openly state that the inhabitants of the kingdom of Bohemia wish to have a real, and not a sham representation, and the same language is used in Gallicia. The more liberal papers continue to express their disapproval of the mode of election for the provincial Diets, and even the *Vaterland* is dissatisfied with the new statutes. The excuse made by the organ of the aristocracy for such bungling legislation is, "that it was necessary to begin the work of organisation somewhere, and with as little delay as possible." It is said that Count Goluchowski is trying his hand at a statute law for Bohemia, but the chances are that he will not have an opportunity of finishing it, as it is morally impossible that he can long remain in office. The inhabitants of Croatia and Slavonia are beginning to share the scruples of the Hungarians in respect to the Imperial rescripts, but the Government still hopes to be able to convince them that their interests will be properly cared for by the Reichsrath. The German *employés* in Hungary and its dependencies try to persuade the lower classes that they will have to pay all the taxes, and to till the fields of their former masters, if they should lose the direct protection of the Imperial authorities; but they make little or no impression on the minds of the peasants, who are hostile to the Government, because they have to pay a heavy duty on tobacco and wine, which are almost as necessary to the Hungarian peasants as bread and beer are to the tillers of the soil in England. The Pesth *Napló* advises the *employés* to remain perfectly quiet; and they will do well to follow the counsel received, as the Hungarians are not in a humour to be played with. In many parts of Hungary the Government is unable to get in the taxes, as the people positively assert that they have no money. If produce or household goods are taken in execution, buyers are not to be found, as no one wants to have his house and property destroyed by fire. Not long since an Armenian was unable to resist the temptation of bidding for a fine ox which was put up for sale at Szathmar by the Imperial authorities, but his conduct was so violently resented by the bystanders that he was obliged to take to flight. Many revolutionary proclamations are in circulation in Hungary, and not long since thousands of handkerchiefs were introduced into the country which showed the portrait of a well-known agitator when held up to the light. On the 11th inst. there was a "national" demonstration in the German theatre at Temesvar, the capital of the Banat. One of the performers sang a Hungarian song beginning with the words, "Dear native country, why art thou so sad?" which produced such a deep impression on the audience that an encore was vociferously demanded. The curtain was immediately dropped, but a person advanced from the side-scenes on to the stage, and stated in the Hungarian language, that the repetition of the song was prohibited. Count Alexander Mensdorff has issued a proclamation at Temesvar, in which he, as Imperial Commissary, promises to act conscientiously and impartially. Count Mensdorff has a high reputation for honour, but he is an Austrian officer, and consequently does not inspire the inhabitants of the Banat and Voivodina with confidence. Persons who have recently travelled in the provinces in question state that "in general" their inhabitants wish to be reunited to the Hungarians, but men in office positively assert that such is not the case.

Many weeks ago the authorities at Venice arrested 16 persons who were accused of belonging to a revolutionary committee. The men were to have been tried for high treason, but after the preliminary examination had been made the judges declared that the charge could not possibly be upheld. "After this," says the correspondent, "it is to be expected the prisoners will be set at liberty." As the "bail" system is not known in this country, it rarely happens that a person who is accused of an offence or crime is allowed to enjoy his liberty until his trial comes on.

The fortresses of Verona, Legnago, Mantua, and Peschiera are now almost as strong as they can possibly be made, but there is reason to believe that they have very few rifled guns. The Austrian troops on the Po and Mincio are now moving into their winter quarters.

THE NEW MINISTRY AT NAPLES.

A Naples letter in the *Constitutionnel* says:—

The persons charged with the administration of the country, and who are to have the title of Councillors of the Lieutenancy, have been definitively appointed. M. Vintimiglia, who is named to the interior and Police, was formerly director of the customs. He is considered a man of great probity. In June last Francis II. sent for him to obtain information as to the real state of affairs, but his advice was only partly followed. The constitution of June was the work of this gentleman. M. Pisanelli, Justice, belongs to the bar, he was a deputy in 1848, and during his long exile was always in relation with the eminent men of Italy. He is a member of the National Parliament. M. Scialoja had at three different periods had the direction of the finances of the kingdom. He was the Minister of that department in 1848, and quitted it to go into exile to Turin, where he had the post of Director of Finance. He also lectured on political economy with great success. On his return to Naples he formed part of the Liborio-Romano Ministry. M. Poerio, Public Instruction, is a professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, and was one of the most distinguished pupils of M. Dumas, of the Institute. Like his colleagues, he has been also in exile. M. Devicenzi, Agriculture and Commerce, is well qualified for that post, as during his exile since 1848 he has made those branches his particular study in different countries. The three Councillors of Lieutenancy who have no regular attributions are M. Mancini, formerly an advocate and deputy in 1848, and during his emigration a professor of political economy at Turin; M. Perrigini, who is one of the glories of the Neapolitan bar; and the Marquis de Bella, who has given his attention to literature as well as politics. M. Longhi, Secretary to the Council of Lieutenancy, was, during his exile, a distinguished professor at Pisa. He also formed part of the Parliament. The choice of those men, who all belong to the extreme Liberal party, appears very satisfactory to public opinion. M. Farini, by order of the King, has addressed a letter to the Marquis Pallavicini, thanking him in the name of his Majesty for his zeal and devotedness during the late operations of the vote for annexation, and begging him to express the same sentiments of satisfaction to the Ministers of the Dictatorship who co-operated with him.

ROME.

The following protest against the recent changes in the Roman States has been issued from the Papal Court:—

"There was recently taken, as ground of complaint and protest on the part of the Government of the Holy See, the violent invasion made in several other provinces of the Pontifical States (subsequently to that already effected in Romagna), by a neighbouring Government, which, dominated by the extravagant ambition of extending its reign over all Italy with the spoils of the other legitimate sovereignties, undertook and still pursues the fulfilment of its wicked design, ignoring and despising every right, like he who allows no obstacle to his unbridled temper of usurpation. Having possessed itself of the above-named provinces—that is to say, of the Marches of Umbria, and of a part of the Patrimonio—by means of the most hostile violence and of a war carried on after the manner of monstrous piracies, the Piedmontese Government now fills up the measure of its violation of the Pontifical sovereignty with the outrageous abuse—already practised by it in the territory previously usurped—by means of the exploration of the so-called national will, pretending to create in this manner a valid element to legitimise the extension of dominion it has usurped in defiance of the rights of others. It is unnecessary here to note the fraudulent and ignoble artifice by which it is customary to prepare and regulate the pretended appeal to the popular will, so that that must justly be regarded as the product of a real pressure which it is dared to extol as the result of a free manifestation of the wishes of the people. The thing is notoriously demonstrated, and, moreover, it is not the manner of the abusive vote that is now interesting to make observations upon or to bring into relief. That which is important is loudly to denounce and reprove the great abuse and disorder by which it is sought to introduce an eminently revolutionary principle, destructive of the rights of the legitimate sovereign. Whatever may be on such a point, the ideas of a Government which, in strict alliance with revolutions, lends itself to them as their promoter and conductor, the principle it is pretended to establish receives full condemnation from the immutable laws of justice, from the general maxims of the rights of nations, from the fundamental reasons of social and civil order, and from the feeling of all well-regulated minds. And truly, if so strange a principle be laid down, what sovereignty, however strong in its good right, could ever deem itself secure from the danger of being arbitrarily, and from one moment to another, shaken and destroyed? To what fatal uncertainties would not Governments remain constantly exposed, and with them, the whole of civilised society, under the influence of a principle so fruitful, by its nature, of agitations, perturbations, and disorders calculated to lead to general confusion? It is on the ground, therefore, of such very grave considerations that the Pontifical Government finds itself compelled to protest against the abuse committed, and which continues to be committed by the usurping Government with the pretended appeal to the vote of the populations to decide on the fate of their sovereigns, an abuse equivalent to the introduction of a principle which ignores and vilifies all things; trampies upon the rights and prerogatives of legitimately constituted sovereignties; deforms and subverts the law which, on the basis of solemn treaties and of international conventions, regulates the government of states; tends to overturn the invariable and eternal maxims of justice; establishes the monstrous right of usurpation, and insinuates into society a germ of fatal uneasiness and turbulence. The sentiment of high reprobation with which the other Governments have pronounced themselves with respect to the prevaricating policy of that of Piedmont, and to the usurping attitude maintained by that power as well in other Italian States as in those of the Holy See, do not permit a doubt that they will all be fully agreed in opinion with this last protest now put forward by the Pontifical Government in protection and defence of the temporal sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff against the progressive outrageous behaviour with which the usurper insists on fully consummating the horrible and daring invasion of the above-indicated provinces, as he already has done in those parts of the States of the Church previously appropriated. And there is every reason to believe that the Governments referred to will be disposed to afford their efficacious support to the just remonstrance of that of his Holiness, supporting at the same time the good right which this Government feels that it has to render responsible the sovereign or Government of Sardinia for all the detriment resulting from the hostile invasion effected and maintained in the dominions of the Holy See, and to demand and expect complete restitution by the invaders. And, in the above announced persuasion and confidence, the undersigned Cardinal, secretary of state of his Holiness, invites you to communicate to your Government the present note and &c.

"G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI."

LYING WILLS.—Hazlitt mentions an habitual liar, who, consistent to the last, employed the few remaining days he had to live, after being condemned by his doctors, in making a will, by which he bequeathed large estates in different parts of England, money in the funds, rich jewels, rings, and all kinds of valuables, to his old friends and squalntances, who, not knowing how far the force of nature could go, were not for some time convinced that all this fairy wealth will never have an existence anywhere but in the idle coinage of his brain, whose whims and projects were no more. A wealthy nobleman hit upon a still more culpable device for securing posthumous ignominy. He gave one lady a rank a legacy "by way of compensation for the injury he feared he had done her fair fame;" a large sum to the daughter of another, a married woman, "from a strong conviction that he was the father;" and so on with half-a-dozen more items of the sort, each levelled at the reputation of some one from whom he had suffered a repulse, the whole being nullified (without being erased) by a codicil. A widow, occupying a large house in a fashionable quarter of London, sent for a wealthy solicitor to make her will, by which she disposed of between fifty and sixty thousand pounds. He proposed soon after, was accepted, and found himself the happy husband of a penniless adventuress.—*Wills and Will-making, Ancient and Modern.*

At a recent billiard tournament at New York, a player, named Lynch, made the following runs:—43, 29, 18, 42, 162, 48, 29; another player, named White, made the following runs:—30, 23, 18, 45, 25, 8, 40, 43, 31. Thruan, another of the players, made runs of 137, 185, 70, 11, 28, 17.

The estate of Dama Lower, near Kilkenny, comprising 589 acres, the sale of which in the Landed Estates Court we recently mentioned, was purchased by Michael Cahill, Esq., Ballycoura.—*Moderator.*

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO SCOTLAND.

The Imperial party left York by the express train at half past two p.m. on Saturday, for Edinburgh. At Darlington, Newcastle, Berwick, and other stations along the line, numbers of people were collected, who cordially cheered her Majesty on the arrival and departure of the train. The Mayor of Newcastle, who attended on the platform, had likewise the honour of paying his respects personally to the Empress.

The precise hour of her Imperial Majesty's arrival in Edinburgh being quite unknown beforehand, even to the railway officials or the most prescient of the public, several trains from the south were awaited during the afternoon, by a number of ladies and gentlemen who had obtained access to the platform, and who, notwithstanding more than one disappointment, were sure to return in time for the next train. Accordingly, when the 8 o'clock express came in with the Imperial party, about a couple of hundred well-dressed people had taken up their places on the platform and outside the station. The Empress was attired in deep mourning (for the recent death of her Majesty's only sister, the Duchess d'Alba), and on stepping from the train she was received with enthusiastic acclamations by the assemblage. In accordance with previous instructions, the proprietor of Douglas' Hotel had a number of private carriages in readiness, to which the Empress and her attendants immediately made their way, though not without some little difficulty, from the eager, though almost involuntary pressure, of the rapidly increasing crowd. The carriages drove off to Douglas' Hotel, followed by another hearty cheer. A considerable crowd had also assembled in front of the hotel, and there the Empress was again greeted with a hearty Scottish welcome. These demonstrations, however, were necessarily confined to a few hundreds of the inhabitants, for on Saturday evening, and even Sunday, her Majesty's presence was not known generally in the city.

On Sunday morning the Empress, with her suite, attended St. Mary's Church, Broughton-street, where high mass was celebrated, and, after an address by Bishop Gillis, the Te Deum for the safe return of the Prince of Wales was performed. A considerable number of people had collected in front of the church when the Imperial party came up, and inside the building was densely crowded, but the assemblage conducted themselves with the utmost decorum; and we understand that the Empress, on this, as on several other occasions during her journey and since her arrival in Edinburgh, expressed to her attendants her warm appreciation of the cordial and respectful welcome which she had every where met with. The Imperial party walked to and from the chapel, and the Empress (whose health, by-the-bye, would scarcely seem to warrant the application of the term delicate) did not seem the least put about by the journey to the hotel having to be taken through a smart snow shower.

In the afternoon her Majesty, with the members of her suite, and attended by a French guide belonging to the hotel, took the Prince's-street and Queen's-drive route, with the intention of ascending the Calton Hill, to enjoy the extensive and celebrated panoramic view which it affords. The disagreeable state of the weather, however, prevented this intention from being carried out: and the Empress desired the guide to conduct her to Holyrood. The route chosen was down the precipitous pathway styled Jacob's Ladder, to the north back of the Canongate, and thence to the front of Holyrood Palace. Her Majesty gazed for a few moments upon the ancient chapel, and looked wistfully up at the weather-worn turrets pointed out by the guide as the apartments of Mary Queen of Scots, and then expressed a strong wish to see something of Arthur's Seat. The Royal party accordingly proceeded eastward to the point where the Duke's-walk is joined by the Queen's-drive at the foot of the hill, when the excessive keenness of the wind, and the dull heavy atmosphere, caused her Majesty, with apparent reluctance, to agree to return to the city. The party then proceeded up the Canongate, visiting Holyrood House, where one of the gentlemen of the suite entered the ancient hostelry (believed to be the oldest house in Edinburgh), from which the close derives its name; paused a few minutes to contemplate the quaint old gables of John Knox's house, and returned by the North bridge to the hotel, which the Empress did not again leave that night.

It is rumoured that her Majesty will remain in Edinburgh for a day or two, though nothing definite is known on this point. It has been announced, however, that the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton are to give a grand ball on Tuesday evening, in honour of the illustrious visitor. It is also stated that a splendid suite of apartments have been provided in Hamilton Palace, for her Majesty's reception, and that the portraits of the Napoleon family (of which the Duchess of Hamilton is a member) have been rearranged in an improved manner.

Since hapless Mary Queen of Scots landed at Leith 300 years ago (it wants but a year to complete exactly the three centuries), no Royal lady of France has, we believe, till Sunday, visited the Scottish capital. The Empress Eugenie, hitherto the most fortunate woman of her sex, is not destined to continue a happier wearer of a crown than that young widowed Queen of France who had so much sorrow and suffering here in her own land—comes amongst us as a quiet stranger, having laid aside the very name of Royalty, and seeks the enjoyment of strictest privacy as aiding the attainment of the main object of her visit—the renewal of her impaired health. That our illustrious visitor may soon regain that precious boon, and long fulfil the duties and enjoy the honours of the high position to which her amiable qualities so much adorn, must be the sincere prayer of the people amongst whom she now sojourns, and who are precluded only by her Majesty's own desire and requirement from offering open and fitting welcome as well as good wishes. The visit recalls memories of ancient days of firm alliance between France and Scotland, and between the two peoples a hereditary liking yet continues, which might well, were occasion suitable, find especially frank and warm expression towards the Empress Eugenie, seeing that she is herself of Scotch descent, and so adds to those of Royalty the yet more potent and kindlier claims of kindred.—*Scotsman.*

THE LATE LORD DUNDONALD.

The following letter, with enclosures, has been addressed to the editor of the London *Times*:—

Sir,—Will you kindly oblige me by the insertion of the accompanying letters as being of importance to my father's memory, no less than of some historical interest?—Your faithful servant, DUNDONALD.

"Queen's-gate, Kensington.

"My dear Lord Brougham,—I have the pleasure to forward to you the second volume of my autobiography, in which you will find that use has been made of your kind expressions towards myself contained in your works.

"Of the injustice done to me I need not tell you who are so well acquainted with the subject. If the accompanying volume succeed in impressing on the public mind the sentiments so unflinchingly set forth in your works, it will have answered its purpose, and that it will do so I see no reason to doubt, now that the subject can be canvassed apart from political rancour.—I am, my dear Lord Brougham, ever faithfully yours,

DUNDONALD.

"The Right Hon. Lord Brougham."

"Brougham, Oct 31.

"My dear C—,—I have just received your very kind letter, and I daresay the volume which you tell me has been sent to Grafton-street will speedily reach me. Accept my best thanks for it, and for all you say of your obligations to me in connexion with your trial. But I must remind you that both in my correspondence and in my book, though I expressed the clear and unhesitating opinion which I have always had in common with the rest of your counsel, yet I never approved of your charge against Ellenborough in the House of Commons, and in my book I have declared my opinion that he tried the cause as he would have tried any other in which he thought there was conflicting evidence. I think he was quite wrong in the opinions he had formed, but honestly wrong, and the only complaint which we considered we had a right to make, and which we loudly made, was his forcing us to go on with our case, instead of adjourning at 9 or 10 o'clock.

"I say nothing of the sentence, in which the other judges were quite as much to blame as the chief. I think justice to the departed requires that I should remind you of my opinion respecting Ellenborough, the more so because I have little doubt that I shall find a good deal said against him in your second volume.

"One thing, I fear, you do not come down late enough to relate. I mean the impression made upon all present when I took you to the Tuileries, and when the name, so well known to them, C—— (and which I cannot bring myself to change for your present title), was no sooner heard than there was a general start and shudder. I remember saying, as we drove away, that it ought to satisfy you as to your disappointment at Basque Roads, and you answered that you would rather have had the ships.—Believe me ever, most sincerely yours,

"H. BROUGHAM."

"Paris, Nov. 1, 1860.

"My Lord,—I have just finished the second volume of your lordship's instructive and agreeable work, with an account of interest naturally heightened to one whose recollections extend over so much that you record; but I have dwelt with more painful interest on that part which relates to your trial in 1814, and to the proceedings consequent upon it.

"I deeply regret that after the receipt of the letter which your lordship addressed to me on the motion of which I had given notice to the House of Commons I did not act on the impression which that letter conveyed, and ground my motion on my belief in your innocence. But, though I felt bound to give credit to your asseveration, I was not prepared to say that the verdict of the jury appeared to me wholly unsupported by the evidence brought before them. I thought it best, therefore, to abstain from comment on the trial, and to confine my speech (the first that I ever made on any public question in Parliament) as much as possible to reprobation of the brutal and barbarous sentence pronounced upon you.

"Your lordship has quoted in your favour the opinions of the two greatest constitutional lawyers of our time, still happily spared to us in the full vigour of their intellectual powers.

"To their authority might be added that of the late Lord Abinger, whom I myself heard declare some years after he became Chief Justice, at a dinner party at the late Sir George Phillips', where the conversation happened to turn on your trial, that, having been one of your counsel, and fully acquainted with all the facts of the case, he was satisfied of your innocence, and that he believed it might have been established to the satisfaction of the jury if the judge had not arbitrarily hurried on the defence at a late hour in the evening, and when all parties were wearied with the fatigue of a twelve hours' continuous sitting in court, though he had been applied to for an adjournment till the next morning.

"I apprehend, however, that all question of your innocence was set at rest by your restoration to your naval rank by the Government of King William IV., in 1833, and to the Order of the Bath by that of her present Majesty in 1844, and, as I am at a loss to conceive why your restoration was not made as full and complete as that of Sir Robert Wilson, to which you refer, I cannot but hope that that tardy act of justice will yet be done to you by her Majesty's present honest and high-minded advisers.

"Every lover of his country ought to feel grateful to your lordship for your able exposure of the manner in which the administration of justice, whether by courts-martial or courts of law, has heretofore, but within our own times, been perverted to some party objects or personal resentment, and every one will, I am sure, wish with me to receive from your powerful pen some further account of your eventful and distinguished career.—I beg to subscribe myself, with true respect, your lordship's faithful and obedient servant, "FONTESCUE.

"Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., &c."

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

HENRY J. M'FARLANE, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The following members were present—Messrs. Thos. Dooley, J. Archbold, Thomas Arkins, J. J. Butler, Thomas Cosgrave, G. Thorp, J. Sweetman, B. Norwood, J.P.; H. Ingram, C. Dodd, M. Flanagan, E. Hogan, M. Gavacan, and Dr. Brady.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on Saturday, 10th November, 1860, 1,612; admitted during the week, 84; born 6; discharged during the week, 48; died 10; remaining on Satur day 17th instant, 1,638.

Mr. Cosgrave, in pursuance of notice already given, moved the following motion:—"That it is the opinion of this board that the salary of the clerk of this union be increased to the amount given to the clerk of the South Dublin Union, and other large unions in Ireland—namely, by a sum of £25 a year, he having been for some years receiving a less salary than the clerks of the other large unions, although their senior officer by many years; his time in the office being upwards of 21 years, the others only from two to twelve years. Mr. Cosgrave, in continuation, "said he thought it almost unnecessary to add anything to what was stated in the resolution which spoke for itself. He had given the matter a good deal of consideration before he brought it before the board, and he now rested it upon the broad principle of justice towards the clerk. It was merely upon these grounds that he would ask it of them. It surely could not be said that the clerk of the North Dublin Union should be left in a position inferior to that of the South Dublin Union, or of any of the other large unions in Ireland. In order to enable him to make this application with effect, he had procured extracts from the last audited accounts of the principal unions in Ireland. In the South Dublin Union, for instance, the clerk uniformly received the sum of £300 a year, and £60 was paid to an assistant. In Cork and Limerick the same amount of payment was given to the clerk and his assistant, while in the North Dublin Union the sum paid the clerk was only £175 a year. From these facts he (Mr. Cosgrave) was warranted in stating that their clerk was in an inferior position to the others. From the last audited accounts in the Limerick Union it appeared that the number of inmates was but 961, while in the North Dublin Union, at this same time, 1,747 paupers. He was, therefore, only an act of justice towards the clerk to raise his salary. He would also observe, as deserving of the consideration of the board, that Mr. Crean had filled the office for 21 years, and in his capacity as clerk was as old as the Poor Law in Ireland itself.

Mr. Arkins—He was the first clerk appointed under the Poor Law in Ireland.

Mr. Cosgrave—And from that period down, I don't think there was ever found the slightest necessity to remonstrate with him on any occasion. The board had always found that he discharged his duty faithfully, zealously, and with great intelligence. In regard to his intelligence he could answer for himself and other members of the board, for they had frequently to look to him for information, especially at that period of the year when it is necessary to consider the estimates, and on these occasions they found the calculations of the clerk so correct that they were generally adopted. He hoped that the Board would bear testimony to the truth of his observations by a unanimous and cordial vote in support of the resolution.

Mr. J. J. Butler said he rose with great pleasure to second the resolution. Mr. Cosgrave had said so much and so well upon the subject, that it merely remained for him to say that he entirely coincided with him in every expression he had made use of in respect for the services, and for the kind and courteous and admirable manner in which Mr. Crean had discharged his duties. From all that he knew of that gentleman, he believed there was not a more intelligent man in the office which he filled in any union in Ireland. For himself (Mr. Butler) and others, he would say that he always found him obliging, intelligent, and very anxious to oblige the members of the board. Should the board be unanimous upon this question—the increase of salary—it would be only a mark of respect for the faithful and long-tried services of Mr. Crean. He was now 21 years in the service of the board, and during all that time he had acted without reproach, even without disapprobation; so that he might be considered to have a prescriptive right to the increase of his salary. The advance was but a trifling one, and it was only a just reward for his past services. Mr. Butler) felt assured that Mr. Crean would receive it rather as a mark of their favour, and of their high opinion of his worth, than merely in the light of an emolument.

Dr. Brady supported the resolution. He said that he never knew a better officer, and that he had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all parties; whatever differences of opinion there might exist at that board, and such there undoubtedly were, Mr. Crean always steered as clear of them as most men could do.

Mr. Dooley regretted that he should have to disturb the apparent unanimity of the board by opposing the resolution. The question to be considered was, whether the duties of the clerk had increased so as to justify the application or not. Three years ago Mr. Crean had got an increase of £25 a year, and if there was had the clerk at £100 a year. In 1850 the clerk got £150 a year, and £60 a year was paid to an assistant; that continued down to September, 1857, when the clerk's salary was raised to £175 a year, the assistant clerk being still allowed £60. In addition to all this, he (Mr. Dooley) learned that Mr. Crean had the assistance of three pauper inmates, which, he believed, was not the case in any other union. Mr. Dooley then referred to the number of paupers at present and hitherto in the house, to show that the duties of the clerk had decreased.

Mr. Arkins supported the resolution. He said that Mr. Dooley did not take into consideration that previous to 1857, when Mr. Crean got an increase of salary, he and the clerk of the South Dublin Union were returning officers, but it was not deemed advisable by the Commissioners to retain them in that office, and the Poor Law Inspector was appointed the returning officer; but the labour attached to the office still devolved upon the clerks of the unions, and, therefore, they were allowed the £25 a year as compensation for their trouble. Mr. Dooley also forgot that when the clerk had but £100 a year he was allowed a fine suite of apartments in a house with attendance, which were taken from him, more room being required, and they were all aware that the £50 a year allowed him on this account was but an inadequate compensation. As for the assistance rendered occasionally by the pauper clerks to the clerk of the union, he had only to say that they were as much entitled to the work of these men as they were to the work of pauper tradesmen, which was constantly availed of.

The Chairman said he was glad that an opportunity was afforded by the discussion to hear the explanations which Mr. Arkins had given, in reference to the increase of the clerk's salary. It was clear that Mr. Dooley had made a mistake about the matter, for Mr. Crean occupied a different position now from what he did formerly. The clerks of both the Dublin unions were formerly returning officers, and the clerk had formerly apartments in the house. As regarded Mr. Crean himself he would only say that he had never known a member of the board, whatever his politics might be, to find fault with him. He had always found him ready to give the fullest assistance in his power regarding the finances of the union. He (the chairman) had found it necessary occasionally to give Mr. Crean a considerable amount of trouble, but he had never seen his temper ruffled on that account. Indeed he was astounded at the patience which he had shown on several occasions when the members of the board deemed it necessary to test his accuracy in financial matters. Taking all these things into account he hoped that Mr. Dooley would withdraw his opposition to the motion.

Mr. Ingram then offered a few remarks in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Benjamin Norwood supported the resolution, on the ground that the increase of salary should not be made a precedent for any inferior clerk of the union.

Mr. Dooley said he would withdraw his opposition, as he was not aware until that day that the clerk had formerly been paid as a returning officer, and that he had apartments in the house.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried without dissent. The board then adjourned.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the above association was held yesterday at their rooms, William-street.

MR. WILLIAM CARR, occupied the chair.

Mr. Carey said he had much pleasure in handing to £1 2s 6d, the annual subscription of Mr. John Hayes, Aungier-street, and in doing so took occasion to impress on such members of the society as were connected with the benevolent branch of the institution the necessity of paying up any arrears due by them—(hear, hear)—as by their neglecting to do so, and being two quarters in arrear, they were wholly excluded from all benefits to which they would be otherwise entitled. The 5th section of their amended rules was quite explicit on the subject. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Carey) would regret that any member, more particularly those who had been long attached to the society, should, by any neglect of theirs, be deprived of the advantages to which they would be otherwise entitled. (Hear, hear.)

The Secretary observed, in reference to this subject, that their benevolent branch was in the nature of a benefit society—(hear, hear)—and believed it was the only institution of the kind in this country in which members were permitted to remain two quarters in arrear, and still continue in benefit. This he (the secretary) considered a strong incentive to persons knowing the great advantages conferred by the society to send in their contributions promptly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Guanan concurred in these remarks, and said that although he was so long connected with the present as well as with the old society, it would not prevent him stating his opinion that no society in this country for many years had conferred so much benefit on the members of the trade, (Hear, hear,) Mr. M'Guanan then handed in 10s. from Mr. P. O'Reilly, Sergeant-street, as a contribution towards defraying the heavy expenses recently incurred by the society. (Hear, hear.)

Some other business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS.

A meeting was held last evening, in the lecture-room adjoining St. Thomas' Church, for the purpose of establishing in that parish a parochial auxiliary to the above institution.

The Rev. Dr. STANFORD, presided.

The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which

The Rev. Mr. Jordan, of St. Michan's, came forward, and bore testimony to the beneficial results which had sprung from the association, not alone in his parish, but also in every other. He thought there never was a more opportune occasion for endeavouring to establish a parochial auxiliary in St. Thomas' parish than the present. The harsh and severe season of the year was approaching, when the poor would stand much in need of help, and when such an agency as that exercised by the society would prove a blessing to many.

Mr. W. T. Wilkinson, one of the committee of the association, gave some details with respect to the manner in which distressed Protestants are relieved, and enumerated several cases, painful in character, where persons of respectability had been rescued from the worst poverty and destitution through the instrumentality of the society.

The Rev. Dr. Pollock next spoke, and in his usual forcible style called upon all Christians to support this society. He impressed upon his hearers the great want which there existed of annual subscribers to the association.

The Rev. Dr. Fleury also addressed the meeting in a short but pointed speech.

The Rev. Chairman said he wished before the meeting closed to remind his hearers that while the society lent every assistance to the destitute Protestant, it also held out a helping hand to those of a higher and more respectable position.

A hymn was then sung, and the Rev. Dr. Fleury dismissed the meeting with prayer.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chancellor.)

Lord Courtown v. Stopford.

This was a petition on the part of Lord Courtown to be declared entitled to the benefit of a former suit and proceeding, and that he might be also declared entitled to sums of £10,000, £5,000, and £8,000, late currency, and secured by mortgages on the family estates, and that these respective sums be conveyed to trustees for his benefit. In March, 1856, the court declared that insomuch as certain settlements to settlement, and insomuch as the mortgages overrode both the settled and unsettled estates the latter of which were sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, that the petitioner was entitled to the sum of £21,000, being the proport